

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos*.

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News of the Week.

THE country—thanks to the recess—remains in a state of total ignorance as to the state in which affairs are drifting on. We have literally speaking no explanation whatever. We gather from the papers that the allied armies are preparing to settle down in the East; we hear reports that the subjects in dispute with America are settled; we have tangible proofs that the alliance with our neighbour France continues: but whether or not that alliance remains based upon its public grounds—whether the American question is really any safer than it was three weeks back—whether the war is prosecuted for appearance only, or for what end?—on these points we still remain without the slightest enlightenment. Our Ministers habitually give account during recess, and if they do come forward as Lord PALMERSTON did at the Mansion House last week, we are only left to gather that the war will proceed; but upon all these other matters we are as much in the dark as ever.

Now the time really has come when some account is necessary. We will take our conditions with different countries successively. How do we stand with France? How does France stand with other states on the continent? How does the Government of Louis Napoleon stand at home? These questions are important for us, because from the speeches of Lord PALMERSTON and M. DE PERSIGNY at the Mansion House, last Saturday, we gather that Lord PALMERSTON and M. DE PERSIGNY are pledged to row in the same boat to the end of the match.

The closing of the great Exposition itself was the opportunity for a new Imperial move, in a speech which the EMPEROR delivered on Thursday. Previously, medals had been distributed among the successful exhibitors, with decorations of the Legion of Honour—thus identifying a number of notables in each country with the approaching Potentate who is their "fountain of honour." That ceremony performed, NAPOLEON dismissed them with a new mission. He hailed the proof of European tranquillity in the fact of their assembling—"the war is dangerous only to those who provoked it." The exhibition of useful arts, however, made him sigh for peace, under which alone those arts really flourish. But peace

can only be speedy and lasting, if procured by the force of public opinion. Hence he enjoined the assembled exhibitors to impress this truth upon all their countrymen at home—constituting them, in fact, so many agents to bring about a favourable termination of the war!

Ministers from Saxony and Wurtemberg have just visited Paris, but we are assured that they only came upon a party of pleasure, and that the French Government does not contemplate sanctioning any new intermediation or making an advance towards some separate understanding with Austria. The King of Sardinia has just opened his chambers in person, with a laconic, animated, and soldierly speech, telling his subjects that they will presently have increased taxes, showing to them what they have already got by their independent attitude, and calling upon them to stand by him: but VICTOR EMMANUEL has just been induced to make some concessions to the Court of Tuscany, at the dictate of Austria. The King of Belgium has also opened his Chambers with a neutrality speech, betraying a deference for German interests. Considering the alliance of King LEOPOLD with our own royal family we are driven to ask whether the king is taking a position hostile to this nation, or whether, if he is not hostile to his niece, German sympathies extend through Brussels to our own Court? We do not believe they do; but the problem is certainly perplexing. If Uncle LEOPOLD is not in hostility with Windsor Castle, what is the relation between Windsor Castle and the British public? The question makes us ask another,—if Lord PALMERSTON is frank in the vigorous prosecution of the war, how does he stand *vis-à-vis* to the relatives of Uncle LEOPOLD? Either way there is a degree of obscurity respecting our continental alliances over which the thickening atmosphere of November spreads darker fogs, and the British public only knows that it drifts on in war for which it pays taxes.

So again with regard to the West. We have had reports lately that the United States had given a very large and specific provocation for the foresight which dictated a great strengthening of our fleet; and then again we have an assurance that the whole dispute "is settled." Now the public really knows as little how the case stands—whether it is settled or not—as it understood

the character of the dispute itself. Last week we observed innumerable remarks that the American intelligence did not show that irritation of the public mind which some of us had expected, the remarks being made in total forgetfulness of the fact that the irritating news had not gone out long enough for us to have the reflection of the American feeling. We have more extracts from the official correspondence of Mr. CUSHING, and they are put forward as the proofs of the tendency in America to assume a hostile position towards this country. Unluckily, our Government has so frequently given cause for irritation, that we have made opportunities for agitators to acquire an appearance of decision, or energy, or petulance, or whatever other virtue they may think best suited to them, by taking a bold stand against Great Britain and all her power. Mr. CUSHING, whose political prospects have, as it were, grown sufficiently grey-headed, hopes to revive his appearance of juvenility and vigour by dying his hair in a little English blood and American thunder. It is very unfortunate that Mr. CUSHING should be under the necessity of rejuvenizing in this form; but how preposterous on this side to make the foibles of CUSHING the pretext for using language or performing acts that may lead to worse misunderstandings! There could be no "misunderstanding" if the public on this side really understood; but the public is kept in the dark.

Any real light thrown upon the subject would enable us much more quietly and judiciously to spin our cotton at home, amidst the difficulties with which we are threatened. We have a prospect of dear bread, and of continued war expenditure, on the continent as well as at home; and now there are reports of a strike in several trades of the north of England. At Manchester, the self-acting winders and piecers of several factories have given notice that they will rather leave their work than accept the lower wages that masters are expected to offer them. We do not, of course, charge the Government with the conduct of the masters, who are evidently operating in some manner not perfectly clear to the public. The price of cotton is unusually high, although it is well known that the cotton crop of the United States will be one of the largest upon record. Yet, although the present price is high, and the future supply is known to be great, people at Liverpool

have been buying for consumption by the trade. These purchases must have helped to keep up the price of cotton; yet masters say that the lowness of price for the manufactured goods obliges them to abate wages. Thus, the factory owners appear to be making purchases which raise the price of the raw material before there is any necessity for doing so, and to be hurrying into an immense manufacture of goods, when the lowness of price shows that markets are already overstocked. They are doing this at a time when the storms of winter, industrial as well as atmospheric, are likely to be severe. Their purpose is at present unintelligible. We can imagine that some, who are indisposed to war, might not be sorry to see the Government impeded by domestic discords at home. We can suppose that some factory owners are dabbling in cotton speculations. But the real source of the difficulty which these men are creating is a mystery. Although we do not charge Government, we repeat, with the conduct of the mill-owners, we do accuse them of keeping up an example of mystery.

The various markets for Manchester goods are not in a worse condition. From India, they write that, although prices are declining in Bombay, there is a very fair prospect of an increased consumption in the interior. We might add that the improvements about to be carried out in India must necessarily increase the wealth of the country and its consuming power; only our Manchester men have too great a disposition to discount future markets. From Australia we have the standing accounts—stocks still overloading the import markets of the different colonies; but they are melting away.

If there is a break in the cloud, however, the atmosphere would be still further cleared by distinctness of policy on the part of Government. In India, for example, we have innumerable disturbances. The King of Oude, one of the most profligate tyrants in the world, appears to be instigating the religious differences of his own subjects. Has he taken Russian money? The insurrection of the Santals in the Bengal Presidency, and the mutiny of Native troops under Brigadier Colin MACKENZIE in the NIZAM's territory, are but specimens of a general disposition to indulge the fanaticism of the native races. We already have had measures carried out for consolidating the Government of India; nothing would contribute to allay these disturbances more completely than to carry out direct English rule instead of keeping up puppet rulers like the NIZAM and the King of Oude; but a clear and united course seems to be impossible for the statesmen of our day.

The single fact with reference to the contest in the East is another and a more decided rebuff for Russia in Asia. We have already reported the repulse by General WILLIAMS at Kars. Hearing of his straits, and of his gallantry in maintaining his position, his chief, OMER PACHA, hastened on from Soukoum-Kale—encountered a large Russian force on the river Ingour, in Mingrelia—succeeded in effecting his passage by several parts at once—sustained battle with the Russians for five hours, and then beat them off; continuing his route. The success is a great advantage in itself; it appears to settle the safety of General WILLIAMS; but besides those two decided gains, it marks the fact that the Russians do not possess any overwhelming power or capacity in Asia; and, added to the list of their reverses, it cannot fail to have a great moral effect in Europe, and even in St. Petersburg.

In Spain the Government of ESPARTERO has been placed in a very curious position by one of

his colleagues. It has refused to accept the suggestion of a committee that, in declaring offices of state open to all Spaniards the existing privileges of grandees should be distinctly annulled, and the refusal has threatened to bring about a disruption among the friends of the Prime Minister. When we look to the power which factions exercise in the Peninsula, we cannot fail to be alarmed at any incident which should divide the party of the Government. For although ESPARTERO has not come up to the expectations formed of him, we do not see any other party than his likely at once to retain power and to excel him. He appears to confess that he is not prepared to grapple with the obsolete and preposterous claims to dignity which render Spain the ridicule and reproach of Europe. Everybody remembers the story of the grandee who was roasted to death because his dignity prevented him from moving to place a humble screen between himself and the fire. All Spain is roasting to death between the fires of Carlism and Republicanism, but cannot bend from her grandee dignity. It is the very chosen land of Manners:—

"Let laws and learning, arts and commerce die,
But spare our old nobility."

So our grandee says, and so it is said in Madrid. While Spain cannot hold Spain firmly, how can we expect any improvement in the tenure of Cuba?

We have had our own little grandee exposition at home, but it has been appropriately in the ecclesiastical department. There is a new cemetery at Cheshunt, part of which is allotted to the Established Church, part to Dissenters; and the Bishop of ROCHESTER was invited to consecrate the orthodox plot of ground. Not, he replied, until it shall be divided from the other part by a strong iron railing. The parishioners have put up posts, but the Bishop is not satisfied with posts. He has waived his claims to the railing in other places; but, it seems, these concessions have exhausted his episcopal charity. We do not know why he is so inexorable at Cheshunt. Is dissent more rampant there? Does he fear that without the iron railing he will be unable to keep a division between the souls in the next world? He should sink a fence downwards as well as upwards; and, evidently, he should carry it somewhere above the zenith, altogether to preserve that mechanical division which his episcopal mind requires.

Perhaps the event of the week belongs to a future week. There is something in the movements of public men to strengthen the belief that the present Parliament will not keep together. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, seeing that he has not long to sit for London, has been settling himself at Stroud—an intelligent place; and his Exeter Hall demonstration will probably secure him in the favourite constituency of POULETT THOMPSON and JELLINGER SYMONS. Mr. GLADSTONE may, perhaps, count upon retaining his Oxford seat, but in the meanwhile he is saying good things—taking up a democratic position on colonial grounds; a safe range for a Conservative Minister in England. The City of London is promising its votes to Lord PALMERSTON, who is, however, not to be inconvenienced by any uncertainties at Tiverton: he is all but promised a double election, and will have to divide his affection between the Exe and the Thames. We would advise him decidedly to remain the ranger of the Exe, until Mr. F. O. WARD shall have succeeded in rendering the Thames fit to receive him.

The Refugee question is ripening. The great meeting, held in St. Martin's Hall, on Monday, was a protest which carried with it the opinions of even the most moderate adherents to

constitutional principles. Mr. CORRIES, in a letter to the Chairman, expressed his strong sympathy with the objects of the meeting. Mr. MALL uttered a fear that the prestige of England would fall below that of Turkey. Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS spoke with effect, and roused the spirit of the three or four thousand persons assembled. It was novel and pleasant to see Mr. ERNEST JONES in possession of the platform, uninterrupted and uninterrupted—forming, in fact, a part of the programme. What if he were in Parliament? What if his fiercer coadjutors were with him? Would the House flame, or would the man take his due position? We are confirmed in our faith—there is no danger in liberty; men are made violent by repression. There are to be other meetings on the subject.

The sanitary movement, so far from languishing amidst the anxieties and excitements of foreign war, seems to have derived a fresh impulse from our Crimean experiences of its value. Last year we were still in the midst of the Tubular controversy; and a commission of eminent engineers protested, by a resignation *en masse*, against the adoption of Mr. F. O. WARD's views by the Government. This year, Mr. WARD tells us, the tubular question may be regarded as settled; and he therefore opens a new phase of the movement, by propounding the Interception of Town Sewage in Small Tunnels, as the logical consequence of its collection in small Tubes.

SIR W. CUBITT, Mr. STEPHENSON, and the other "eminent engineers" who opposed the introduction of the tubular system, are now in the field against the extension of the same principle to tunnels. Mr. WARD maintains that the capacity and cost of the North-side Intercepting Tunnels can be reduced cent. per cent., so as to save the North-side ratepayers above three-quarters of a million sterling, while securing a more concentrated current, and a cleaner scour in the tunnels themselves. Mr. WARD relies on the experience of Mr. JOHN ROE, the inventor, he tells us, of the tubular system of drainage, and of all the great modern improvements in the sewerage of towns; whose observations during twenty years of the run of the Fleet in all weathers, enabled him to upset the old formula, and to effect enormous reductions in the magnitude and cost of sewers. Mr. STEPHENSON, whose letter we published last week, contents himself with declaring Mr. WARD's views "puerile." Sir W. CUBITT sends to the *Times* an unexplained adhesion to Mr. STEPHENSON's side of the argument; and Mr. BINDER, the partner of Mr. STEPHENSON, angrily charges Mr. WARD with wilful suppression and misrepresentation of the facts. The City magnates side with the engineering eminences, and have issued a long report against Mr. WARD's views. A voluminous statement, impugning Mr. WARD's personal good faith, as well as his engineering propositions, has been produced by Mr. BAZALGETTE, the engineer of the Commission to which Mr. WARD belongs. Mr. WARD, nothing daunted, makes head against his numerous assailants; opposing cool argument to angry asperition, and weighty facts to empty epithets. His letters in the *Times* and *Daily News* are master-pieces of controversial composition; hardly less interesting in a literary than in an engineering point of view. If his facts and figures hold good, and on these he invites professional investigation, his case is impregnable; and the promised economy, vast as it is, may shortly be realized in the case of the great tunnels, as it has already been with respect to the small tubes. For details we refer to Mr. WARD's letter, of which we reproduce the substance.

THE WAR.

A serious defeat of the Russians by the Turks brings the war news of the past week—otherwise of a very meagre character—to a grand climax. The 5th of November—a day memorable in the history of the present war as being the anniversary of the repulse of the Russians at Inkermann—was the day on which this new discomfiture of the Czar's troops came to pass. From the brief telegraphic despatches already received, it appears that about 20,000 Russians were encountered by Omar Pacha on the river Ingour, in Mingrelia; and, after five hours of hard fighting, were routed with great slaughter. The Turkish Commander forced the passage of the river at four points, against superior numbers, and has since pushed on to Kutais. Omar, who, on receipt of the news of General Williams's victory at Kars, had sent out at once in considerable force from Souchum-Kaleh, has thus added another brilliant ornament to his previous achievements, and has rubbed off the rust which several months' inaction had gathered round his name.

In addition to Omar Pacha's movement on Kutais, we learn that Ferdar Pacha has advanced towards the same place with 10,000 men. The Russian troops in Georgia are said to amount to the same number; and it is positively stated that they are evacuating Lower Georgia, and entrenching themselves in mountainous positions. It is also said that they are making preparations to raise the siege of Kars, having sent the greater portion of their baggage to Alexandropol; and that the Turks in the former city are still enabled to keep their communications open. Rumour, moreover, speaks of the Russians having abandoned Kutais and retired on Tiflis. Without relying implicitly on all these assertions (which, however, are not improbable), it is quite certain that the enemy is placed in a very serious position by the triumphant advance of Omar Pacha, and that the prospects of the beleaguered Turks are greatly brightened.

Le Nord publishes the following:—

"Aide-de-Camp General Mouravieff announces, under date of the 1st (13th) of October, that, in consequence of the strict blockade of Kars, desertions have recommenced; the Lazis, with their chiefs, desert in numbers; more than 100 have been taken by our troops, who also captured some banners. The inhabitants of Kars are distressed for provisions; as regards the Turkish troops, they are on half-rations of bread, with a small allowance of meat. The cholera is very bad in the town.

"Aide-de-Camp-General Mouravieff announces, in addition, that the 6,500 men *hors de combat*, convalescent, are daily returning to the ranks, so that the regiments are gradually being completed.

"Among the severely wounded, Lieutenant-General Prince Gagurin, Major-General Bronevsky, and Colonel Stepanoff, give hopes of recovery.

"Among the 4,000 Turks killed and wounded are two commanders of regiments, some superior officers, and a general."

The full Russian report of the battle of Kars is published in the *Invalid Russe* of the 9th of November. It says that the Russians took twenty-three cannon, but could only carry away four; and that they took fourteen flags. They give their own loss in killed and wounded at 6,517 men; that of the Turks at 4,000.

The news from the Crimea is exceedingly scanty. The "season" is over; and preparations for the winter, combined with the institution of a kind of police for keeping watch upon the enemy, are almost all that the chronicler has to report. The Allies have completed some very important works near Fort St. Nicholas, and have increased the number of batteries bearing on the northern forts. A sharp look-out is kept on the Tchernaya, some Russian deserters having reported that Prince Gortschakoff would attempt a general attack before making a retreat; and the Allies every night reinforce their advanced posts, and support them with field artillery.

The fire on both sides of Sebastopol is warm, the Allies and their enemy exchanging shots pretty freely; but there is no sign of the Russians leaving either the Crimea or the northern forts. The French troops have returned to their cantonments from the Upper Belbek, where the country was becoming impracticable, and more troops have been sent to Eupatoria. Admiral Lyons has arrived at Constantinople; and Admiral Brunet was

expected on the 10th, with all his sailing vessels, bringing 8,000 of the Imperial Guard, on their way to France. Fifty vessels laden with corn, from the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea, have passed through the Bosphorus.

A letter from Kamiesch, bearing date October 25th, gives the following particulars of the projected winter arrangements:—

"A portion of the English cavalry only is to remain in the huts which are being built near Balaklava, and the rest will be conveyed to Constantinople, whence it will be sent to Ismid and Silichia. You may accordingly expect very soon the landing of 3,000 cavalry at Constantinople. The allied fleets are not to remain in the Black Sea. They are to winter, with the exception of a few screw ships, in the Bosphorus. The transports about to start for France with troops will not return to Kamiesch or Balaklava. It is even said that a portion of the fleet will proceed directly to France."

The Duke of Newcastle left Trebizond on the 1st inst., for Constantinople. He is expected to return to England about the commencement of December. With reference to the operations on the Dnieper, we read as follows in a telegraphic despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Nicholaiev, Oct. 31st:—

"The camp on the spit of Kinburn, between the suburb and the fortress, has been broken up by the enemy. It is still impossible to determine exactly the strength of the garrison they have left in Kinburn. Their light vessels, though in smaller number, continue at their anchorage in the Bay of Otschakoff, or cruise in the liman, entering the embouchures of the Bug and Dnieper, and taking soundings, but without ascending very far up those rivers, or even to the points they reached when they first appeared. The fleet, the number of which has again slightly decreased since yesterday, is moored in the same position."

THE ACTION BEFORE KARS.

General Williams has communicated to Lord Clarendon the annexed detailed account of the memorable defeat of the Russians before Kars on the 29th of September:—

Kars, Oct. 3.

"My Lord,—I had the honour to announce to your lordship, on the evening of the 29th ult., the glorious victory gained on the morning of that day by the Sultan's troops on the heights above Kars, over the Russian army commanded by General Mouravieff, and I now beg to furnish your lordship with the principal incidents of that sanguinary battle.

"Your lordship will perhaps recollect that in my despatch, No. 123, of the 28th of June, I stated that the Russian General, after his second demonstration against the southern face of our intrenchments, which is flanked by Halid Pacha Tabia and Kanli Tabia, marched South, and established his camp at Bugah Tikme, a village situated about four miles from Kars. Knowing that General Mouravieff served in the army which took Kars in 1828, I conceived his last manoeuvre to be preparatory either to a reconnaissance, or an attack upon the heights of Tahmasb, from whence the Russians successfully pushed their approaches in the year above cited.

"Whilst, therefore, the enemy's columns were in march towards Bugah Tikme, I visited those heights with Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, and after studying the ground decided upon the nature of the works to be thrown up; these were planned and executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lake with great skill and energy. I enclose for your lordship's information a plan made by that officer, of the town and its neighbouring heights, which are situated on the opposite side of the river of Kars Chu, over which three temporary bridges had been thrown to keep up our communications. As all verbal descriptions or bird's-eye views of ground convey but an imperfect idea of any locality, I beg to enclose a sketch made by Mr. Churchill, which will, I trust, tend to elucidate my description.

"Your lordship will observe that whilst our camp and magazines in the town were rendered as safe as circumstances would allow, the hills above Kars commanded all, and were therefore the keys of our position.

"The intrenchments of Tahmasb, being those nearest the enemy's camp, demanded the greatest vigilance from all entrusted in their defence; General Kmety, a gallant Hungarian officer, commanded the division which occupied this eminence; he was assisted by Major-General Hussein Pacha and my aide-de-camp, Major Teesdale, who has acted as his chief of the staff.

"At four o'clock on the eventful morning of the 29th, the enemy's columns were reported to be advancing on the Tahmasb front. They were three in number, supported by 24 guns; the first or right column being directed on Tahmasb Tabia, the second on Yuksek Tabia, and the third on the breastwork called Rennison Lines. As soon as the first gun announced the approach of the enemy, the reserves were put under arms in a central position, from which succours could be despatched either to Tahmasb or the English lines.

"The mist and imperfect light of the dawning day induced the enemy to believe that he was about to surprise us; he advanced with his usual steadiness and intrepidity; but, on getting within range, he was saluted with a

crushing fire of artillery from all points of the line. This unexpected reception, however, only drew forth loud hurrahs from the Russian infantry as it rushed up the hill on the redoubts and breastworks. These works poured forth a fire of musketry and rifles, which told with fearful effects on the close columns of attack, more especially on the left one, which, being opposed by a battalion of 450 Chasseurs, armed with Minie rifles, was, after long and desperate fighting, completely broken, and sent headlong down the hill, leaving 850 dead on the field, besides those carried off by their comrades.

"The central column precipitated itself on the redoubts of Tahmasb and Yusek Tabia, where desperate fighting occurred and lasted for several hours, the enemy being repulsed in all his attempts to enter the closed redoubts, which mutually flanked each other with their artillery and musketry, and made terrible havoc in the ranks of the assailants; and it was here that Generals Kmety and Hussein Pacha, together with Major Teesdale, so conspicuously displayed their courage and conduct. Lieutenant-General Keen Pacha also repaired to the scene of despatch to encourage the troops, and was wounded in the shoulder, and had two horses killed under him.

"The right column of the Russian infantry, supported by a battery, eventually turned the left flank of the entrenched wing of the Tahmasb defences, and whilst the Russian battery opened in the rear of the closed redoubts at its salient angle, their infantry penetrated considerably behind our position.

"Observing the commencement of this movement, and anticipating its consequences, Lieut.-Col. Lake, who had taken the direction of affairs in the English Tabia, was instructed to send a battalion from Fort Lake to the assistance of the defenders of Tahmasb, and at the same time two battalions of reserves were moved across the flying bridge and upon the rocky height of Laz Jepp Tabia. These three reinforcing columns met each other at that point, and, being hidden from the enemy by the rocky nature of the ground, confronted him at a most opportune moment; they deployed, opened their fire, which stopped and soon drove back the enemy's reserves, which were then vigorously charged with the bayonet, at the same moment when General Kmety and Major Teesdale issued from the redoubts at Tahmasb and charged the assailants. The whole of that portion of the enemy's infantry and artillery now broke and fled down the heights under a murderous fire of musketry: this occurred at half-past eleven, after a combat of seven hours.

"In this part of the field, the enemy had, including his reserve, twenty-two battalions of infantry, a large force of dragoons and Cossacks, together with thirty-two guns.

"Whilst this struggle which I have attempted to describe, was occurring at Tahmasb, a most severe combat was going on at the eastern position of the line, called the English Tabia.

"About half-past five o'clock A.M., a Russian column, consisting of eight battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and sixteen guns, advanced from the valley of Tchakmuk, and assaulted those small redoubts, which, after as stout a resistance as their unavoidable feeble garrison could oppose, fell into their hands, together with the connecting breastworks, defended by townsmen and mountaineers from Lazistan, whose clumsy flags, according to their custom, were planted before them, on the epaulets, and consequently fell into the enemy's hands; but ere the firing had begun in this portion of the field, Captain Thomson had received orders to send a battalion of infantry from each of the heights of Karadagh and Arab Tabia to reinforce the English lines. This reinforcement descended the deep gully through which flows the Kars River, passed a bridge, recently thrown across it, and ascended the opposite precipitous bank by a zigzag path which led into the line of works manned by the Turks Ingilz Tabia (the English Batteries). Their arrival was as opportune as that of the reserves directed toward Tahmasb, which I have had the honour to describe in the former part of this despatch; these battalions, joined to those directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, gallantly attacked and drove the Russians out of the redoubts at the point of the bayonet, after the artillery of the enemy had been driven from those lines by the cross fire directed from Fort Lake and from Arab Tabia and Karadagh, by Captain Thompson. This officer deserves my best thanks for having seized a favourable moment to remove a heavy gun from the eastern to the western extremity of Karadagh, and with it inflicted severe loss on the enemy.

"After the Russian infantry was driven from the English redoubts, the whole of their attacking force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, retreated with precipitation, plied with round shot from all the batteries bearing on their columns. During their temporary success, however, the enemy captured two of our light guns, which the mortality amongst our horses from famine prevented our withdrawing from their advanced positions. He also carried off his wounded, and many of his dead; yet he left 363 of the latter within and in front of these intrenchments: and his retreat occurred at least an hour before the assailants of Tahmasb were put to flight. . . .

"With regard to the enemy, as long as there was a chance of success he persevered with undaunted courage, and the Russian officers displayed the greatest gallantry. Their loss was immense; they left on the field more than

5,000 dead, which it took the Turkish infantry four days to bury. Their wounded and prisoners in our possession amount to 160, whilst those who were carried off are said to be upwards of 7,000.

"As the garrison was afflicted with cholera, and I was apprehensive of a great increase of the malady, should this melancholy duty of the burial of the dead be not pushed forward with every possible vigour by our fatigued and jaded soldiers, I daily visited the scene of strife to encourage them in their almost endless task; and I can assure your lordship that the whole battle-field presented a scene which is more easy to conceive than to describe, being literally covered with the enemy's dead and dying.

"The Turkish dead and wounded were removed on the night of the battle. The dead numbered 362, the wounded 631. The townspeople, who also fought with spirit, lost 101 men.

"His Excellency the *Mushir* has reported to his government those officers who particularly distinguished themselves—a difficult task in an army which has shown such desperate valour throughout the unusual period of seven hours of uninterrupted combat.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "W. F. WILLIAMS.

"The Earl Clarendon, &c."

THE "FIXED IDEA" OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

The *Pays* publishes a long letter from St. Petersburg, the writer of which (a Frenchman) gives a most fearful account of the state of anarchy and distress to which the populace of Russia are reduced by the war. Unusual precautions are resorted to, to prevent the recruits from deserting; but they often contrive, nevertheless, to escape, and flying to the forests, live by brigandage and murder. "I think," says the writer, "that if this state of things goes on for another year, Russia will fall into an anarchy of bloodshed." From the same letter it appears that the Grand Duke Constantine, some time since, in a council of war, made a most singular proposition—namely, to arm and equip the whole fleet of Cronstadt, Revel, and Sweaborg, to embark 20,000 men of picked troops, to make sail at a propitious hour, to force a passage through the allied squadrons, or await their departure, and the moment they left the Baltic to effect a landing in Scotland or England. The Emperor, it is said, at first sanctioned this project; but, on the representation of the Empress, that the expedition would leave St. Petersburg almost unprotected, he changed his mind. The Grand Duke, however, still holds to his scheme. "His fixed idea appears to be that he could sack and burn London, or bury himself and his troops under the smoking ruins of the first commercial city of the world." The letter-writer states that the Russian army available in the field does not exceed 400,000 or 500,000 men, her million effective, with another million for reserve, being in a great degree imaginary; and that the Russian recruit is so slow in being drilled, that "after ten years he is not up in his exercise."

THE GREAT REDAN.

The Redan abounds with detached features of interest, many of which are very curious and instructive. This might be expected, when it is remembered that the Redan comprehends within itself a vast and complicated fort—by no means the simple work its name implies, derived from its elementary formation—armed with guns of every calibre, and in enormous numbers; a series of remarkably-constructed underground barracks; raised bomb-proof cooking kitchens for the troops; powder magazines, most ingeniously secured; piles of projectiles of all shapes and denominations; an arsenal of stores, timber, platforms, guns to replace others injured; and a sappers' yard of engineering tools. Looking at the work as a whole, the attention is first struck by its massiveness of construction and vastness of extent, covering, as it does, the principal part of the Karabelnaya suburb, and stretching across and completely defending a steep and broad hill, from the ravine which separates it from the Malakoff to the Voronoff ravine and head of the South harbour. The attention is next attracted by noticing how, in respect to its construction as a work of art, all ordinary rules of fortification have been taken advantage of where useful—broken, and new arrangements made, where not applicable—how every little advantage of ground has been turned to account, and what devices have been resorted to when no natural advantage could be found; and it is interesting to trace its gradual growth and increase as our works advanced, and new cover and defences were required. On examination of the several parts, it is found that, wonderfully great as must have been the amount of labour, the care and attention to details have been no less so. The work of the parapets showed the greatest care in the arrangement of its materials, and nothing was omitted that could add to their firmness and strength. The sides of some of the huge traverses were completely enclosed in strong hurdle-work, as carefully entwined and plaited as if it had been basket-work, instead of a support to rough stones and earth. In like manner, to prevent the crumbling of the earth of which the banqueting in rear of the parapets were formed, they were all embanked, stakes being driven in, and mutually supported by similar gabion-work. In some places, where the soil was very fine and dry, a plastering of mortar was laid over the surface of the hurdle-work, or of the gabions, to prevent

the dust from falling through the interstices.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

THE DOCKYARDS AT NICHOLAIEFF.

The dockyards of Nicholaieff are supplied with timber and wood from the government of Lutsk, which contains several large forests of fine trees. These are chiefly in the neighbourhood of Minsk, Mohilev, and Vitsebsk. The wood is floated down the Dnieper to Kherson in rafts firmly clamped and bound together, with strong and substantial huts upon them for the navigators. Each raft is generally composed of 4,000 large trunks of oak trees, which are covered with knees and smaller pieces roughly shaped after drawings and instructions sent to the cutters, so as to require little trouble in being made available at once for use in the dockyards. They are floated as far as the current will take them down the Dnieper, and are met by the Government steamers outside or inside the bar off the mouths of that river, and are by them towed up to Nicholaieff. There must be at Nicholaieff some small steamers at all events at this moment, but they have never stirred, nor have seen any traces of them in the Bug. Kherson was the great ship-building and marine yard for the Black Sea fleet in former days; but the difficulty of building large ships there, or rather of getting them away thence when once they were built, owing to the shallow water on the bar of the Dnieper, forced the Russian Government to remove their establishments to Nicholaieff, on the confluence of the Bug and of the Ingul. The bar of the Bug has a depth of eighteen or nineteen feet; but the bar of the Dnieper has only eight feet water on it in ordinary seasons. The ships of the line are built at Nicholaieff; but it is not improbable that small vessels and frigates of light draught may still be constructed at Kherson. The arsenal at Nicholaieff is very extensive; but its principal supplies of timber came from the Dnieper, and the loss of these two rafts will be no inconsiderable injury, for fine oak timber such as they contain is very dear and scarce in Russia. The timber in the cascaded Spit Battery, and the expense of erecting it, came to no less a sum than 45,000 silver roubles, or £7,500 English currency. It remains to be seen if Austria can supply Russia with wood, as she already furnishes her with supplies of oil, groceries, and manufactures of all kinds; that is, they are brought to Southern Russia through the Austrian provinces. Sir Edmund Lyons has presented one of the rafts to the French—an act of courtesy and consideration which our polite allies, no doubt, estimate at its full value. Their dimensions are as follow:—The first is 420 feet long by sixty-three feet wide, and is six feet deep. The second is nearly the same length as the first, is fifty-four feet broad, and grounded in eight feet water. At a rough calculation, the two rafts contain 90,000 cubic feet of the finest timber, and the present made by the English fleet to the French, through our Commander-in-Chief, cannot be estimated at a lower value than £20,000.—*Times Correspondent.*

WAR MISCELLANEA.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN BESSARABIA.—The Emperor's presence in Nicholaieff has caused a total change in the position and station of the troops in South Russia, more particularly in Bessarabia and the governments of Cherson and Ekaterinoslaff. This is especially the case with the forces on the banks of the Bug and along the shores of the liman; among these is an unusually large force of cavalry and mounted artillery. Four of the eight regiments of heavy cavalry that had been concentrated at Berditschim, in the government of Kieff, at the time that even Russia believed in the possibility of Austria's acting aggressively against her, have been detached to the south-east towards Bessarabia and Cherson. Gen. Lüders has changed the whole position of the army of the South, and, with his rear exposed in perfect security to the Austrian forces in Galicia and the Bukowina, he now rests his right on the Pruth.—*Times' Berlin Correspondent.*

OPINIONS OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA.—The accounts that are received in Berlin of the working of the war on the feelings of the bulk of the Russian population are very various, according to the circle where the observations were made. They all coincide, however, in one point,—that the nobility is the party most dissatisfied with its lengthened duration, and its accompanying sacrifices and privations. The lower classes seem to find little to complain of beyond the frequent levies of recruits; corn is cheaper than usual, owing to the prohibition of export, the prices of labour have risen, and trade has in many branches received a strong impulse, in others has formed for itself new channels. The discontented are the manufacturers, and those dependent on them, for the want of coal and other raw material has brought all manufacturers not connected with war wants to a standstill; the aristocracy and the landowners, who are so heavily taxed by the levies on their serfs; and the rich in general, who sensitively feel the want of imported luxuries. . . . The price of provisions in Simphopol has risen thirty-fold—thus mutton, which formerly cost one-third of a penny per lb., now costs 1s. 6d.; a fowl, that formerly cost about 2d., now costs two silver roubles, 6s. 4d.; salt costs 135 roubles (assignata) for a berkowitz (about 800lb.); for

delivery next August, 123 roubles have been offered, part of the money down, and yet no sellers offer. This shows that the Russians have no very speedy hope of driving the enemy into the sea.—*Idem.*

THE SMYRNA HOSPITAL.—One of the assistant-surgeons of the Smyrna staff, Mr. Complin, a most promising young man, whose amiable manners and kind disposition had endeared him to all his companions, has just died in the Palace Hospital, at Constantinople. He was seized with fever very soon after his arrival on volunteer duty in the Crimea. He was, after some time, removed as far as Constantinople on his way to Smyrna; but his constitution could not survive the shock, and he succumbed to the violence of the attack.—*Times Smyrna Correspondent.*

THE RUSSIAN LOSSES AT KARS.—I have seen a letter from Souchum Kaleh, of the 17th October, written by a person who was at Kars during the late action, and who asserts positively that the loss of the Russians, in dead alone, was 6,500, and their total loss about half their number of 30,000. This evidence is very strong and positive, and, in conjunction with that collected from other sources, leaves little doubt that the Russians were more severely punished than even the first reports led us to expect. Several of their Generals were killed.—*Times Constantinople Correspondent.*

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—It is still affirmed at Constantinople that next spring an Anglo-French army will occupy the Danubian Principalities.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES employed with so much success at Kinburn are the invention of the Emperor Napoleon. Sheathed in iron of great thickness, they are capable of resisting the hollow shot of General Piatra, which, lodging in an ordinary wooden vessel, burst, and often produce a leak which may end in sinking the ship. But against the iron sides of these new gunboats, the hollow shot shiver into fragments, like glass.

RECRUITING FOR THE FOREIGN LEGION.—The *Post Ampt Gazette* contains a letter from Hamburg of the 6th which states that the authorities of that place had instituted new proceedings against parties enlisting for the Foreign Legion. Several persons have been arrested, and among others the captain of the steamer *Heligoland*, who has taken many persons to the English recruiting dépôt. He has been placed in solitary confinement.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOID JOHN BURKE ON MORAL AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

The first of a course of winter lectures, organized by the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, by Lord John Russell, who took for his subject "The obstacles which have retarded moral and political progress." The hall was crowded to excess, and among the company were Lord Panmure, the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, M.P., Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and several clergymen. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

Lord John Russell's discourse was of considerable length, and embraced a large amount of reference to historical examples. One of the main obstacles to progress the lecturer found in religious fanaticism; and here he argued against the assertion of Dr. Johnson, that man has a right to publish his opinions on religion and morals, and that the magistrate has an equal right to punish him, if those opinions are contrary to what society has agreed on. This, said the lecturer, would be to admit two contradictory rights, two repugnant duties, in violation of all our notions of divine and human justice. The true policy he conceived to be in the free publication of all doctrines. The chief religious persecutions of the world were rapidly sketched, and an amusing instance was related of the way in which intolerant decrees are sometimes evaded.—

"The best commentary on Newton's 'Principia' is written by Jacquier and Le Suer, two members of the Society of Jesus. This commentary is so simple and complete that it enables a person who has but an imperfect knowledge of mathematics to comprehend and to master the sublime discoveries of Newton. There was, however, a trifling objection to the publication of this commentary. The Pope had, by his decrees forbidden any one to maintain the doctrine of the motion of the earth. The learned Jesuits disposed of this difficulty very easily. They prefixed a notice to this part of the work declaring that they bowed with implicit submission to the decision of the Pope that the sun moved round the earth, but that they had been incited by curiosity to show what would have been the case had it been a truth, instead of a fiction, that the earth moved round the sun. The world laughed and learnt; the Holy See was satisfied and silent."

Having noticed the obstacles to progress offered by Governments in undue repression of popular liberty, the lecturer proceeded to examine the obstacles springing from the people themselves, and discovered them in the intemperance and ignorance of the poor, and in the sensuality, selfishness, evil

speaking, and want of charity and kindness, of the rich. The corrective of these errors and vices is to be sought, not in a higher degree of civilization, for a very high degree of civilization at the commencement of the eighteenth century had been followed by anarchy and bloodshed at the close—but in the propagation of the true principles of Christianity, unperverted by sectarianism. Lord John glanced at the immense extension of the English and Anglo-American nations, and looked forward to a time—perhaps not far distant—when our race will number eighty millions of free people, speaking a common language, and reading the English Bible, Shakespeare, and Milton. He trusted that the day would come when we should see realised the magnificent lines of Dryden:—

"Din as the borrowed beams of moon and stars
To lonely, weary, wandering travellers,
Is Reason to the soul; and, as on high
Those glimmering lights discover but the sky—
Not light us here—so Reason's feeble ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day.
And, as those nightly tapers disappear
Wh'n Day's bright Lord ascends our hemisphere,
So pale grows Reason at Religion's sight,
So dies, and so doas'es, in supernatural light."

The lecturer thus concluded:—

"To each one of us—to you young men of the United Kingdom more especially—belongs a portion of the noble task of speeding our country on her great and glorious way, by walking steadfastly in the full light of such truths as we already possess, and by hastening the noon-day brightness of such as are only dawning. Let it not be the reproach of any one of us that, born in a land where the laws acknowledge that thought and speech are free, we have yet ever lent the helping hand of custom, folly, or intolerance, to extinguish one spark of that Divine flame which we call the soul, or ever turned away from a righteous and peaceable endeavour to loosen the fetters that still bind it throughout the world. Some there are who shut their eyes to one truth, lest it should impair another more sacred in their eyes. But one truth can no more quench another truth, than one sunbeam can quench another sunbeam. Truth is one as God is one. Go forward to meet her in whatever garb, welcome her from whatever quarter she comes, till at last, beyond the grave, you shall hail her in a blaze of glory which mortal eye can only strain in vain to contemplate. Truth is the gem for which the wise man digs the earth, the pearl for which he dives into the ocean, the star for which he climbs the heavens—the herald and the guardian of moral and political progress." (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE ON COLONISATION.

A LECTURE was delivered by Mr. Gladstone on Monday evening, to the members of the Chester Mechanics' Institute, on the subject of "Our Colonies." His remarks were to the same general effect as those lately delivered by him at Hawarden; but, towards the close, a fresh and melancholy interest was thrown over the subject by a reference to the death of Sir William Molesworth, to whose efforts for colonial reform the lecturer bore high testimony. Mr. Gladstone concluded by enlarging on the necessity for leaving our colonies to choose their institutions, and of binding them to us by means of affectionate treatment rather than of coercion.

"Defend them," said Mr. Gladstone, "against foreign aggression; regulate their foreign relations: these things belong to the colonial connexion with this country. Of the terms of that colonial connexion let them be the judges. I say, and, moreover, I predict, that, if you leave them that freedom of judgment, it is hard to say when the day will come that they will wish to separate from this great nation." (Cheers.)

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

A MEETING, which was largely attended, was held on Monday night in St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, to protest against the recent expulsion of refugees from Jersey; to warn the public against the apprehended Alien Bill; and to denounce the present war policy.

Mr. Miall, M.P., opened the proceedings, and contended that the recent expulsion of the Jersey exiles was a flagrant violation of the spirit of English liberty. He observed:—

"Complete protection was what they claimed for the Jersey refugees as well as for exiles in all coming times. (Hear, hear.) Englishmen would not bate one jot of their national hospitality at the bidding of any one, and desired that those who landed on these shores should be welcomed to the full enjoyment of British liberty. There must be no registration of political refugees, no police surveillance (hear); the freedom of the exile must not be placed in the hands of any Minister of the Crown. These refugees must be partakers of the privileges of Englishmen, who claimed to accord this hospitality at any and every cost. He felt confident that

if the nation was, as it professed to be, represented in Parliament, Parliament would scorn the idea of abridging or curtailing in any respect the right of asylum in this country. He believed that the alacrity with which the people undertook the war with Russia sprang in a great degree from the admiration entertained by them of the firmness with which Turkey had maintained her right to shield the exile, and had stood forward, bravely the despotic Courts by which she was surrounded, and determining, in accordance with the principles of her religion, that she never would betray those who had cast themselves upon her sympathies. (Cheers.) Were we to occupy a lower position in the scale of nations than Turkey, our ally?"

Letters of apology for absence, but at the same time expressing the entire sympathy of the writers with the objects of the meeting, were addressed to the chairman by Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. F. A. Taylor, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Cobden wrote as follows:—

"Midsurst, Nov. 7.

"My dear Sir,—I cannot, I am sorry to say, take a part in your demonstration against the arbitrary treatment of M. Victor Hugo and his brethren in exile. But although distance from town, and other engagements prevent me from being present, I sympathise very cordially with the promoters of the meeting. Surely such proceedings as those you are meeting to protest against ought to open the eyes of at least that part of the public which is supporting the war from a sympathy with liberalism abroad, as to the gross delusion that has been practised on their credulity, by those who have told them that in the hands of our present Government the war in which we are engaged is a struggle for liberty. Depend on it, the tendency, both at home and abroad, ever since the peace of Europe was broken, has been the very reverse; and give us but a few years more of war, and we shall find ourselves retrograding to the dark political doings of Sidmouth's evil days.

"Believe me, faithfully yours,

"R. COBDEN."

Mr. Washington Wilks said:—

"The people were the best judges of what constituted the spirit of English law, and if this expulsion really took place in virtue of some obsolete enactment, all he could say was, that it was not and ought not to be the governing law of England. (Hear.) England had ever been a refuge from foreign tyranny. Not sixty years ago, when the Emperor Napoleon, then at peace with us, desired to silence with despotic authority a refugee Royalist who had fled to this country, and whose writings were offensive to him, the reply, even of the Tory Government of the day, was, 'We cannot do that. If he has wronged you, sue him in our courts.' In order that this might be done the more readily, the Government lent the Emperor their law officers, and sued this refugee for libelling Napoleon, whereupon rose up the illustrious Mackintosh, demanding that England should uphold—against, if need be, the world in arms—the rights of all who dwelt here to print, and publish what they pleased, subject only to the common chance of trial for libel. (Hear, hear.) Louis Napoleon could not forgive the men whom he had so deeply injured, and therefore sought to pursue them even on English soil."

Mr. Wilks concluded by moving—

"That this meeting utters its indignant protest against the recent expulsion of refugees from Jersey, and affirms that foreigners landing in the dominion of the British Crown become at once entitled to the natural and legal right of Englishmen—a public examination and trial by jury before exposure to any penal consequences. That this meeting pledges itself and calls upon the country to resist by all lawful means the apprehended attempt to carry through Parliament an act invalidating or restricting the right of sanctuary."

Mr. Ernest Jones, in seconding the resolution, observed that, in a proper place and at a proper time, he should be ready to defend the original letter published in Jersey, and that the Attorney-General of that island had stated that it was not illegal, and that the writers could not be prosecuted for publishing it.—The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried all but unanimously. No other was brought forward.

MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.

A large and most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, Nelson-street, Newcastle, on Monday, to denounce the recent act of tyranny committed by the English Government in expelling the Jersey refugees. The chief speech of the evening was that of Mr. J. Cowan, jun., of Blaxdon, who observed that the letter which had given offence did not appear in *L'Homme* till twenty days after its first publication in London, where it had been printed in several Republican papers. It was, therefore, contended, most unfair to single out a poor refugee publication, and spare the rest. Mr. Cowan warned the country against the dangers of the Bonapartist alliance, and pointed to the rumours now in circulation respecting the probable re-enactment of the Alien Bill. Several other

speakers addressed the meeting, and resolutions, sympathising with the exiles and reprobating the authorities, were unanimously carried.

VICTOR HUGO AND THE JERSEY CONNETABLE.

MR. JOHN LE NEVEU, Connétable of St. Clement's, Jersey, has written to the *Daily News*, to deny the accuracy of the conversation between himself and M. Victor Hugo, reported by a correspondent of that paper, and quoted in the *Leader* last week. The Connétable says:—"From a feeling of courtesy, I patiently heard out what the illustrious exile had to say against authority—French, English or local. I conceived that, under existing circumstances, it would have been rude on my part to have deprived him of the opportunity he seemed so anxious to enjoy, of giving vent to his pent-up feelings of anger. But I positively deny having seated myself, 'with downcast eyes,' to enter into any controversy with him, or listened to his words 'with visible embarrassment,' or submitted to be catechised as your imaginative correspondent states. I formally and expressly declined entering into any political conversation with M. Hugo, and, in one word, declare the whole affair, as related in your columns, to have been *dénaturé* from one end to the other, and the dramatic dialogue which you have published, to be a romance."

In answer to Mr. Le Néveu, Messrs. Charles and François Victor Hugo have transmitted the annexed to the *Daily News*:—

"Sir,—We have just read a communication, inserted in your number of yesterday, the 12th inst., signed 'Le Néveu, Connétable of Jersey,' and entitled 'Interview between Victor Hugo and the Connétable of Jersey.'

"Beside our father, M. Victor Hugo, and M. Le Néveu, there were present two of the Connétable's officers, and we two. We declare, on our part, that the conversation has been faithfully and exactly narrated by your correspondent. He has rather omitted than amplified. Here, for example, is a detail which we can add:—

"After reading to the Connétable of St. Clement the declaration of the *proscrits*, which enumerates all the crimes of M. Bonaparte, and contains the act of impeachment emitted by the French Court of Justice against the said Bonaparte—a declaration which is the cause assigned for the expulsion—M. Victor Hugo, addressing the Connétable, said to him: 'Is there anything in that which is not the exact truth?' To which the Connétable replied, 'It is not always expedient to proclaim the truth.'

"These, sir, are the facts.

"We perfectly understand the sentiment which inspired the letter of the honourable M. Le Néveu, and which will probably inspire others of the same kind, to which M. Le Néveu will understand, on his part, that we will henceforth abstain from replying.

"Discussion on the grave act that has been committed at Jersey belongs to history; contemporaries can only bring their evidence to the bar.

"Public opinion will judge between the averment of M. Le Néveu and our averment.

"Accept, Sir, our sentiments of cordiality.

(Signed) "CHARLES HUGO,
"FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO.

"Guernsey, Hauteville-house, Nov. 13."

The following letter from M. Félix Pyat, originally published in French by the *Times*, is translated by the *Morning Advertiser*, which has opened its columns to every protest against the violence of the Jersey Governor—the lawless LOVE:—

"Sir,—The English Government, by the expulsion of the refugees from Jersey, has rendered itself Bonapartist. It has committed an act at once of iniquity and of baseness; of baseness, in not daring, or being unable to reach the authors of the letters, protected in London by the law of the country, it has fallen upon our Jersey friends, who, it pretends to say, are living under an exceptional régime; of iniquity, because, as it is said, it has punished the innocent for the guilty, if we may call guilty men who have exercised an undoubted right in enlightening the English people upon the dangers of their alliance with Bonaparte.

"The members of the Commune Révolutionnaire residing in England, therefore, reprove this arbitrary penalty, inflicted, not upon themselves but upon others, for a circumstance of which they assumed the full and entire responsibility.

"For the Commune Révolutionnaire,

"The Committee,

"FÉLIX PYAT.

"RONGEE.

"G. JOURDAIN.

THE CASE OF DR. FRANCK AND HIS SON.

This melancholy tragedy has excited a very deep and mournful interest; and the mystery in which the circumstances are involved has called forth several conjectural letters from medical gentlemen, and others. Mr. Henry Reeve, a friend of Dr. Franck, writes to the *Times*, and states that, on

the evening of the catastrophe, the father and son had been in company, at their own house, with Dr. Ruge, a fellow-countryman. They had been playing chess; their conversation had been tranquil; there was no quarrel between them; and, although the doctor had always regretted his son's desire, to go to sea, he had lately consented to it. After retiring to rest, it would seem that the son had been reading one of Sir Bulwer Lytton's novels till he fell asleep; and every circumstance indicated placidity of mind on the part both of parent and child. Mr. Reeve adds:—

" We learn from Dr. Carter's evidence that, on entering the bed-room, 'the deceased son was found lying on his back on the bed—his face livid, and a silk scarf (or rather black-silk handkerchief) very firmly knotted in bows, but not very tightly fixed, round his neck.' Two fingers could be introduced between the neck and the handkerchief, which was not tied in a running knot, but in a bow, and the witness added, as a surgeon, 'that it was so lightly tied that he did not believe the stricture so caused could produce death.' It is evident that nobody intending to take away life would merely knot a silk cravat in a bow lightly round the neck, nor, indeed, is it easy to conceive how strangulation could so be produced, either by the hand of the deceased, or by that of another person. The suggestion I submit to the consideration of persons qualified to pronounce on such subjects is, whether it be not possible that, supposing the young man to have retired to rest with a silk handkerchief thus strongly tied round his neck, the effect of such a stricture round the throat might not have been to choke him while the body was recumbent, the head low, and the neck relaxed by the influence of sleep? He probably slept (as is not uncommon in Germany) in the shirt he had worn during the preceding day, and without taking off his cravat; otherwise it must be imagined that the cravat was put on and tied in a bow while he was asleep. Had it been put round his neck for any sinister purpose it must have presented a very different appearance. I apprehend that a degree of pressure which would be innocuous to a man awake and erect might become dangerous, if not fatal, to a person spending a night in heavy sleep and under the gradual influence of this pressure; for to use the words of Dr. Carter, 'a slight pressure on the surface and veins, by retarding the flow of venous blood from the brain and stopping the afflux of arterial blood to it, would have the effect of poisoning the brain with impure and carbonized blood.' It is a common observation that, when any cause exists to surcharge the vessels of the brain with venous blood, a very slight pressure on the throat may choke the patient; and the first measure taken in such case is to loosen the cravat."

Dr. Forbes Winslow signifies his agreement with Mr. Reeve, and thus sums up:—

" I am inclined to believe, from an attentive consideration of the facts of the distressing and remarkable case under review, that Dr. Franck's son died a natural, but a sudden death, and that, if the body were exhumed and a *post mortem* examination instituted, such would be found to be the fact. The father, I think, destroyed himself while in a paroxysm of temporary delirium, frenzy, or mental aberration, induced by the mental shock consequent upon the appalling discovery of his son's awfully sudden death."

Dr. Winslow, however, grants the possibility of Dr. Franck having killed his son "while under the influence of a nocturnal vision, or some horrid phantasy originating during a troubled dream;" and he quotes some cases in point, of a very singular nature:—

" A person has been suddenly roused by a frightful dream, and while under its influence has been known to take away human life. Suicide has been committed under analogous circumstances.* A person apparently well has gone to bed without manifesting the slightest tendency to self-destruction; he has wakened suddenly and destroyed himself. An old lady residing in London awoke in the middle of the night, went down stairs, and threw herself into a cistern of water, where she was found drowned. It is supposed that the suicide was the result of certain mental impressions conjured up in the mind during a dream. Dr. Pagan refers to the following interesting case to prove that murder may be committed by a person when under the effects of a frightful vision:—Bernard Schedmaiz suddenly awoke at midnight. At the moment he saw a frightful phantom, or what his imagination represented as such—a fearful spectre. He twice called out, 'Who is that?' and receiving no answer, and imagining that the phantom was advancing upon him, and having altogether lost his self-possession, he raised a hatchet which was besides him and attacked the spectre, and it was found, alas! that he had murdered his wife. A pedler, who was in the habit of walking about the country armed with a sword-stick, was awakened one evening while lying asleep on the high road by a man suddenly seizing him and shaking him by the shoulders. The man, who was walking by with some companions, had done this

grossly. The pedler suddenly roused from his sleep, drew his sword and stabbed the man, who soon afterwards died from the effects of the wound. He was tried for manslaughter. His irresponsibility was strongly urged by his counsel, on the ground that he could not have been conscious of his act in the half-waking state. He was, however, found guilty, and subjected to imprisonment."

Mr. J. K. O'Grady believes that the father slew his son under the influence of temporary insanity. He suggests that the father, upon retiring to rest, may have lain brooding upon the hardships and premature death which possibly await his son on going to sea (a thought perhaps encouraged and maintained in the mind by "the monotonous war of the billows as they wasted themselves upon the beach hard by"—it will be recollected that the tragedy occurred at Brighton); and that from this condition of brain insanity may have arisen.

" The doctor is a learned man, and his books have taught him how to take away the jewel of life without injuring the casket. Madness has now possession of the doctor's faculties, and renders him the more acute in obeying its murderous suggestions. It were but to constrict the veins, and gently press upon the sleeper's neck. There is contagion in the thought; so—'tis done. He has destroyed his darling child; but the demon of insanity demands yet another victim. He rushes from the bedside, throws himself headlong from the window, and the tragedy is complete."

Dr. Arnold Ruge has written to the *Times* to say that it was the boy's constant habit to wear a handkerchief round his neck at night, on account of suffering from a relaxed throat. He adds that a *post mortem* examination has been made, and that all the symptoms are those of a person who has died a natural death.

DEATH OF LORD TRURO.

This eminent lawyer expired on Sunday evening at his town residence in Eaton-square in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Dropsy and disease of the heart, from which he had long suffered, were the causes of his decease.

Thomas Wilde was of legal descent, being the son of a London attorney. He was called to the bar in 1817; became Solicitor-General and a Knight in December, 1839, Attorney-General in 1841 under the Whig Administration, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1846; received the Great Seal, and was elevated to the Peerage in July, 1850, but only held that office till the fall of the Russell Administration in February, 1852. The following summary of his public services appears in the *Times*:—

" He appointed a commission to inquire into the jurisdiction, pleading, and practice of the Court of Chancery. They recommended, among other measures that the services of the twelve masters should be dispensed with altogether. Lord Truro had great doubts on this point, but, after the question had been discussed in Parliament, yielded, and bills were prepared according to the recommendation of the commissioners. Lord Truro quitted office before they could be carried, but he supported them in Parliament, and they were passed. They had the effect of reducing by 20,000*l.* the amount of fees of the Court, which before was 179,500*l.*, collected by ninety different officers, over none of whom was there any check. By another act, some offices in Chancery were abolished, others consolidated; the practice of receiving fees by officers for their own use was suppressed, and an effective plan was devised to keep a check on those still received for the maintenance of the Court, while the salaries of the Judges were charged on the consolidated fund. The estimated saving to the suitors by these measures is 60,000*l.* per annum. Another reform of Lord Truro was that which relieves the Lord Chancellor of some of his judicial labours by the appointment of the Court of Lords Justices. This enables the Chancellor to attend to his duties in the House of Lords and his other functions as a member of the Administration, without interruption to the business of the Court of Chancery. Another legal change we owe to Lord Truro is the reform of the procedure in the Courts of Common Law; the Act by which it was effected having been prepared under his direction. We believe the last-named change has been fully appreciated by the public; but the Chancery reforms, felt only by a small number, have not affected the mode of procedure, or much expedited the progress of suits—the incredible slowness of the Court being the great evil. They have, therefore, not perhaps gained Lord Truro so much credit as the profession may consider he deserved. Certain it is there is much left to be done."

* A case of suicide illustrating the truth of this observation will be found reported in another part of our this week's paper.—*Ed. Leader.*

BOILER EXPLOSION IN RATCLIFF HIGHWAY.

A TERRIFIC boiler explosion occurred on Monday afternoon at the manufactory of Messrs. Hall and Boyd, sugar-refiners, St. George's-street, better known as Ratcliff-highway, in consequence of which four persons have lost their lives, and several others have been injured. The boiler which exploded had been erected four months previously, and was constructed by Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill, and Co., of Blackwall, with a view to comply with the Smoke Prevention Act. About sixteen of the workmen—all, with one exception, Germans—had just returned from dinner, when a tremendous motion was observed in the roof of the furnace, followed by two violent explosions in rapid succession. The plates of the boiler were ripped up like so much paper; the bricks in which it was encased were torn into large fragments, and hurled several yards, many of them ascending to the roof, and breaking the tiles; and the whole building was filled with scalding steam and dust. The greater number of the workmen employed at the place (amounting to about one hundred and seventy) were employed at the time in the lower part of the manufactory; and these escaped on hearing the explosion. As soon as the hot steam had cleared away a little, Inspector Gunn, accompanied by several policemen and assistants, entered the building. Seven persons were found struggling in the ruins, and the steam had scalded them so dreadfully that in some cases the flesh of the poor fellows came off in the attempt to pull them out of the debris. One of these men died in the arms of a policeman while being conveyed to the hospital; another expired immediately after entering the hospital, and two more died in the course of a very few hours.

After removing the sufferers, a careful examination was made of the premises, when it was discovered that the whole boiler, some tons in weight, had been lifted out of its bed, and forced eight or ten yards in the direction of the opposite boiler, its progress only being arrested by a large heap of coals, which were ground almost to powder by the force of the blow. The whole of the end of the boiler was ripped up, and in some places the iron plates had been reduced to shreds, while a piece weighing at least two hundred weight had been completely blown off by the violence of the explosion. The remains of the boiler were surrounded by a heap of bricks and dust, mixed up with pieces of iron, the copper coating, and portions of the pipes; but, from the fact of the principal damage being at the end, the great connecting steam pipe was untouched.

THE MANCHESTER OPERATIVES.

THE self-acting winders and piecers in the cotton factories at Manchester have given notice to the public that their employers are contemplating a reduction of wages at the present time, "when the price of the necessities of life are exceedingly high," equal to 10 or 12 per cent. They go on to say—"Before, however, any proposition of a reduction can be entertained, it is right not only that the workpeople, but the public, should be satisfied of its necessity, and that it would be a remedy for the evil complained of. The facts of the case appear to us to be these—that the price of the raw material is high, and the demand for goods and yarns may not be such as to let the usual profits, when the present state of the money-market is considered, but that a reduction of wages is a remedy for these evils we most emphatically deny. If the cotton is dear, let the consumption be diminished. If the cotton trade is not remunerative, the evil to be remedied is over-production, the remedy for which may be expressed in two short words—short-time. Let the masters adopt this obviously prudent course, and we will go with them; but we never can consent to advise our fellow-workmen to listen to any reduction of their hard earnings, inasmuch as it would only aggravate the evil which it professes to remedy."

An address from the operatives to their employers contains the following passage:—

" You have thought proper to give us notice of a reduction in our wages. Before that notice expires we beg respectfully to suggest the expediency of adopting another course, viz., a temporary reduction in the time of working, say from sixty to forty hours in the week. We are fully aware that your trade has, generally, been unprofitable during the present year, and are quite willing to join you in any measure that may be calculated to alter this state of things, but we submit that a reduction of wages is not one of them."

" It is remarkable that while you propose to release yourselves by a reduction of wages, which, however in-

portant to us, is only a small decimal of the cost of production, you are giving ten per cent. of an advance within the last fortnight to the holders of cotton in Liverpool; and, if we may judge by the extent of your purchases at this advance, it seems almost incredible that it can be of importance to you to take from our earnings such a small proportion of the cost of production. Gentlemen, we submit to you that at present there is too large a production of yarn and goods and too small a stock of cotton in this country, and that the simplest plan (and one most consistent with common sense) of remedying the present state of things, is to diminish the production of the yarn by reducing the time of working. This we are quite ready to do, as regards ourselves; and, as the only valid objection to it we can see is that the example may not be followed in other districts, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to induce our fellow-workmen all over the country to associate with their masters in adopting a course which we believe to be wise, humane, and efficient for the object we all desire."

A meeting has been held, at which similar views were advocated, and several of the operatives are already out.

OUR CIVILISATION.

MURDER NEAR BURNOPFIELD, DURHAM.—A gently young man, named Stirling, has been robbed and murdered on the road to the town of Burnopfield, in Durham. This gentleman, who had been studying for the medical profession in Scotland, was engaged a short time ago as assistant to a surgeon living at the above place. On the 1st of the present month, he went in the morning to attend several patients at a village about three miles distant, which he left at one o'clock, to return to Burnopfield. He was not seen at his home again that night, which at first caused a little uneasiness. This, however, was soon dispelled by the conjectures that he had either thought fit to return to his parents at Kirkintilloch, Dumbarton, or that he might have gone off to join the Turkish contingent, having been appointed surgeon to that corps. His parents were written to, and his father was so alarmed at hearing that his son was missing, that he came directly to Burnopfield. Feeling assured that the young man would not abscond, and not seeing or hearing anything of him, a search was made, and on Tuesday week, while going through a wood about a mile from Burnopfield, the body of Mr. Stirling, jun., was discovered, murdered in the most horrible manner. He had been shot, and beaten about the head and face, his clothes were torn, and he presented a very mutilated and frightful appearance. As his purse and watch, and a few other things he had about him were stolen, it seems pretty evident that robbery must have been the object for which he was murdered. It has been supposed that, it being the rest-day of Mr. Hutt, M.P., and his tenants having to pass the place where the body was found on their way to the steward's, the murderer or murderers had lain in ambush in the wood in order to waylay such of the tenants as passed through it with large sums of money about them. An inquest on the body was held, at which three witnesses were examined, but nothing in addition to what has been already stated transpired. The proceedings were adjourned to Wednesday next. The police are making inquiries, and the Home Secretary has also been communicated with on the subject.

COURT TREATMENT OF HORSES.—A horse-dealer, named Henry Ireland, was summoned at the Clerkenwell police-office, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and fined 1*l*. 4*s*., including costs, for having used a horse very cruelly. The superintendent of the society stated to the magistrate that the defendant who bought horses to be slaughtered by knackers, had been seen at Enfield, where he resided, by one of the society's clerks, lending a horse that was very old and feeble, and so lame as to be hardly able to hobble along. He never failed to urge the poor beast on, till at last it fell down from utter exhaustion, and was then killed on the spot. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he did not understand why Ireland could not have the horses slaughtered at once at Enfield, instead of bringing them up to London for that purpose. Two other cases of this kind were heard at the West-end police-court, one being that of a cowkeeper, who was charged with wounding a horse when in an unfit state, the animal having numerous wounds about the shoulders. The third case was that of a horse-slaughterer who was seen driving a cart drawn by a most wretched-looking horse, covered all over with disease and sores. In the last two cases, the men were sentenced to pay a fine of 1*l*, and costs, or to be imprisoned.

STREET RUFFLANS.—John Sparks, was charged at West-end with striking Mrs. Catherine Moses a violent back-handed blow without any provocation. Mrs. Moses, who was close upon her confinement, was walking along Whitechapel, when she met Sparks and three other men walking abreast. She went into the road to avoid them; but Sparks, without any reason, struck her so violently that she fainted. Mr. Hammill, the magistrate, sentenced the scoundrel to six months' hard labour; but Mrs. Moses becoming suddenly very ill, Sparks was remanded to await the result of her confinement.

WIFE BEATING.—John Oldham Merrett, his wife, and a friend, spent the whole of Saturday evening in snoozing

visits to four public-houses, at which they partook of porter, ale, stout, gin, and brandy-and-water. They then, at about twelve o'clock, adjourned to Merrett's house, where the usual consequences ensued. A quarrel arose between Merrett and his wife; and the man took up a chair to strike the woman, but was prevented by their mutual friend. Subsequently, however, the husband threw a fire-shovel at his wife, who was wounded at the back of the head. Merrett was given into custody; but his wife (who confessed that her husband had been punished once before for ill-using her, and had behaved better in consequence) interceded for him on the present occasion. Nevertheless, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—Henry Robert Silas Chapman, a coffee-house-keeper in Limehouse, is under remand at the Thames police-office, charged with a series of outrages on his wife, coupled with the still graver accusation of administering slow poison to her in tea, coffee, and other liquids.

PARISH NEGLECT.—Three miserable-looking women were charged at the Westminster Police Court with having broken two squares of glass in one of the windows of St. Margaret's workhouse. The porter of that establishment stated that he knew the women well, as they had lodged in the workhouse for several nights together. One evening, about half-past eleven o'clock, he received information from the police that one of the windows was broken. On going to the spot, he saw the three women, whom he charged with having committed the offence, and gave them into custody. A policeman said that he saw the women throw some bricks at the windows of the workhouse. The prisoners did not attempt to deny the charge against them. They had requested the porter to give them a night's shelter in the workhouse, which he refused. They then asked the master, and he refused also. The night was very inclement, and the women, being quite penniless, and having no home or friends to go to, had purposely broken the windows, in order to obtain a night's lodging in the station-house. The magistrate strongly censured the conduct of both the porter and master, the latter of whom pleaded that the house was full. Considering all the circumstances, he discharged the prisoners. Another case of this kind was brought before Mr. Arnold, at the same court, in the course of the day, in which it appeared that a man had been driven into stealing a sack, owing to Mr. Nicholson, the relieving officer, having refused him relief. Mr. Arnold gave Nicholson a severe reprimand, and sentenced the prisoner to seven days' imprisonment, advising him, at the end of that time, to apply to the parish officers for relief.

NO SOBRIETY IN ENGLAND.—An amusing case was brought before Mr. A'Beckett at the Southwark Police Court. An Irish tailor was charged with being drunk and disorderly. A policeman said that he saw him come out of a public-house in a state of great intoxication. He refused to go home, and wanted to fight everybody; he was therefore taken into custody. On Mr. A'Beckett's asking him if he would promise not to get drunk again, he replied, that he could not do that, and it was no use to ask him. The magistrate demanded the reason why he would not keep sober, to which he replied, that "no one could keep sober in this blessed country, for there were so many inducements to drink strong liquors." He was sentenced to pay a fine of seven shillings, to go to prison for a week; upon which he burst out laughing, and, thanking the magistrate, said that he would soon pay the money, but he could not keep sober, so he would make no promises. Mr. A'Beckett, however, cautioned the jovial toper that if he were brought before him again on a similar charge, his punishment would be more severe.

SUNDAY THIEVES.—William Peckham and Eliza Peckham, his wife, have been committed for trial on a charge of breaking into the premises of Mr. Vaughan, of Aldgate, linendraper, while the family were at church on Sunday evening last, and attempting to carry away a large amount of goods. Suspicion having been previously entertained of the man (who was a porter in the establishment) and of his wife, a watch was kept by two of the clerks, and the prisoners were apprehended with the property in their possession.

THE CASE OF DR. VAUGHAN.—This case having been brought on again on Monday, the reverend defendant was given into custody by the churchwardens, and further evidence was received. The most important was that of Mr. Joseph Vaughan, the doctor's son, who was called for the defence, and who denied that his father told the undertaker to tell a lie, asserting, on the other hand, that the undertaker himself said the death had occurred in Robert-street. On cross-examination, Mr. Vaughan retracted the latter statement, alleging that he was confused by the laughter of some persons in the body of the court. In answer to questions, he admitted that, previous to one of the indignation meetings against his father, he had gone to the parish of St. Clement Danes, where the doctor was formerly curate, and had got some men to attend the meeting and do their best to defeat it. The expenses of these men were paid them; but one wanted more, to which Mr. Vaughan objected, "because he should not like his father to know that he had paid the men to go down and show their respect." Five men went down and proceeded to Dr. Vaughan's house, where they were invited to partake of refreshments—beer and wine. He never heard that directions were given to put out the lights of the meeting, to have a rap at the chairman, and to put an end to the proceedings.

Dr. Vaughan went into the room while the men were there. He did not converse with them, but he might have spoken to them. When the men came back from the meeting they said that they had had no opportunity of showing themselves, as the "meeting was so violent, and all one way." These statements were received with much laughter. Miss Lydia Vaughan and Miss Decina Vaughan, daughters of the doctor, were likewise examined, and denied the conduct imputed to their father. In the cross-examination of the first of these young ladies, the following dialogue occurred:—Mr. Clarkson: "Have you been in this court before?" Witness: "I don't know what that has to do with it." Mr. Clarkson: "I only want an answer." Witness: "A person insulted myself and my sister, and we brought him to this court." Mr. Clarkson: "What did the magistrate do with the case?" Witness: "The man was discharged and the summons was dismissed." Mr. Clarkson: "Did the magistrate say he could not believe you?" Witness: "Certainly not." The case was further adjourned, and Dr. Vaughan was admitted to bail.

RUFFIANLY MILITIAMEN.—John Oliffe, a young militiaman, has been committed to prison for a month, for a savage assault upon a policeman. The officer found the man beating a woman with his regimental strap, to which a buckle was attached; and, on interfering for the woman's protection, he was violently attacked by Oliffe, who struck, kicked, and bit. During the struggle, a corporal of the regiment came drunk out of a public-house, drew his bayonet, and threatened to run it into the police. This man was not in custody.—The practice of permitting militiamen to go about armed with their bayonets should be put a stop to. The regular soldiers are not allowed this privilege; and the militiamen have certainly not shown themselves to belong to a more respectable or trustworthy class.

ONE of the largest news-rooms and reading establishments in the world is that of Mr. Wyld's, Leicester Square, London. It contains 894 journals, viz., 276 British and Irish, 45 French, 16 Belgian, 1 Turkish, 1 Russian, 39 German, 7 American, 1 Indian, and 1 Australian. Besides, the latest telegraphic news is briefly stated, and posted in the place.—*Cologne Gazette*, November 4.

THE ITALIAN ROMANCE.—Emedio Andreoli, the Italian charged with endeavouring to extort money from a countryman, has been committed for trial. The police have discovered that he is a deserter from the British Swiss Legion.

GAROTTE ROBBERY.—A powerful fellow, who gave the name George Davis, and who wore the uniform of Lambeth workhouse, was examined, at the Lambeth police court, on a charge of being concerned, with three others, not in custody, in the commission of a most daring garotte robbery on John Ward, and also with assaulting him. The prosecutor, a powerful man, a navigator, said that on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, he was passing along Lambeth-walk, on the way to his residence at Battersea, when the prisoner rushed towards him, and from behind tightly pinioned his arms. At the same moment, a second man placed over his head, and in front of his throat, something of a stiff but pliable nature, which he formed into a noose, and pulled it so tight behind him as nearly to strangle him. Both dragged him to the ground, and, after kicking him about the head for some time, they rifled his pockets of half a sovereign, half a crown, and some small silver. While doing this, they slackened the noose, which enabled him to call out "Police!" and a constable came to his assistance; but, when he was approaching, the prisoner and his companions started off. The policeman said that on approaching the place whence the cries of "police" proceeded, he saw four men leave Ward, who was then lying on the pavement, and run away. They took different directions, but he followed the prisoner, and was so close upon him that he ran towards and jumped into the Thames. He was picked up, however, by the men on board a lighter not far off, and brought on shore; but he promised his rescuers from the water 5*l*, if they took him to the other side of the river. He was remanded.

DARING BURGLARY NEAR BARNESLEY.—A most daring burglary, on the premises of Mr. James Hampshire, a respectable tradesman, residing at Tingle Bridge, near Hemingfield, is reported by the *Manchester Guardian*. The villain, five in number, effected an entrance at the kitchen door, with an instrument which cut out a round piece of the door a little wider than one panel, leaving an opening rather more than five inches in diameter. Through this hole, the door was unlocked and unbolted, and the robbers proceeded to the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Hampshire, and threatened to murder them if they made any alarm. Mr. Hampshire was covered with the clothes, and almost smothered; while an instrument was placed round Mrs. Hampshire's neck, resembling, as she thought a piece of hoop-iron, which a man held at both ends, almost strangling her; and, expecting that the fellow would hang her, she begged as well as she was able that he would release his tightening hold, and allow her to recover her breath. The villain admitted that it was hard work, but said he must do it to keep her still. Mrs. Hampshire presented a very disfigured

appearance, her neck being very black, and her eyes protruding from the fearful injury she had received. Meantime, the other villains were ransacking the house for money, and, unfortunately, about 300 fell into their hands. They all had their faces covered with black crape, or masks of some description, so that their features could not be discerned. The entrance was effected about half-past one o'clock, and they departed about two, saying they would go down stairs and have some refreshment, and telling Mr. and Mrs. Hampshire that it would be at the peril of their lives if they made any alarm. However, the burglars did not make any long stay, but hastened away.

PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—Mr. Appleby, a master butcher had been "drinking freely" at the Elephant and Castle, and, about one o'clock, got into a cab to be driven to Kennington Gate. A fair creature, named Esther Herbert, together with another young lady, essayed to get into the cab; but the jocund butcher, not desiring their company, had them driven away by the police. The cab stopped at a public-house some way further on, and Mr. Appleby and the driver regaled themselves with genial libations. The cabman, being a merry soul, then signified his intention to drive his fare to the Haymarket that they might have "a lark"; but he drove back to the Elephant and Castle, where Esther Herbert and her friend got in, on which the cab started off again immediately. Ultimately, the women jumped out, and rushed away as fast as possible; and the victimised Appleby then discovered that he had been robbed of a gold watch and a purse containing 47*l.* The fair Esther was taken into custody the same night at the Surrey Coal-hole; and a policeman, after she was in custody, overheard a conversation in which she admitted having robbed "a bloke" of 5*l.* She was remanded by the Lambeth magistrate.

AMERICA.

THE latest advices from the United States exhibit some probability of the disagreement with England being settled, notwithstanding an ill-advised document (which we give in a separate paragraph) issued by Mr. Attorney-General Cushing, and setting forth the rights of belligerents in the United States. The Sioux Indians continue to give the borderers on the Mormon territory much annoyance; in consequence of which, General Harvey is engaged preparing an expedition against the red men. The settlements north of Utah county have been greatly plagued by swarms of grasshoppers. From Nicaragua we learn that Colonel Kinney has concluded a treaty with the Indians by which he will be enabled to penetrate into the interior with safety. Civil war, as usual, rages in the Spanish and Portuguese republics. The Mexican President Alvarez has resigned, and General Comonfort has been appointed in his place. The troops under General Castro at Matamoros have capitulated on favourable terms to the "Liberating Army," which has gained some other successes. The war between Honduras and Guatemala continues. A sanguinary struggle has taken place at Tabatingua, in Brazil, between some Brazilians and some citizens of the United States, terminating in the slaughter of the whole of the latter. Morales has been sentenced to death by the Havannah Military Commission—a sentence which was afterwards commuted by General Concha, to eight years in the chain-gang. A case is pending in the California District Court against the owner of an American vessel for a breach of the neutrality laws in conveying the shipwrecked crew of the Russian frigate Diana from Petropavlovski to San Francisco, and thence across the Ochotsk Sea to the mainland. Commercial affairs, by the last accounts, continued much the same. At New York, the stock market was inactive. Exchange was dull, but rates were steady. Telegraphic reports had been received from various sections of the cotton region, speaking of a killing frost.

RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following explanations have been issued by the United States Attorney-General:—**1.** It is a settled principle of the law of nations that no belligerent can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for belligerent purposes without the consent of the neutral Government. **2.** The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutral State, without the previous consent of the latter, is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty. **3.** A neutral State may, if it pleases, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for the neutral State to allow or concede the liberty to one belligerent and not to all would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality and a palpable breach of neutrality. **4.** The United States constantly refuse this liberty to all belligerents alike, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent act of Congress. **5.** Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States. **6.** All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals or officers, except they be protected

by diplomatic privileges, are indictable as malefactors by statute. **7.** Foreign consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute. **8.** In case of indictment of any such consul, or other official person, his conviction of misdemeanour, or his escape by reason of arranged instructions or contrivances to evade the operation of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, altogether subordinate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to this Government involved in the fact of a foreign Government instructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privilege which they happen to enjoy in the United States."

AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.—The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes on the 29th ult.:—“There are, I see, some doubts expressed about the advent of a new Ambassador from Russia, but I repeat that it is a fixed fact. He will bring, besides his regular credentials, a confidential communication from the Czar, of the most important character, relative to the terms on which alone Russia will consent to a peace. What I now state will be known to the public in a few weeks. Russia mediated between Great Britain and the United States, and now the United States may mediate between Russia and the Allies. She does not ask American mediation, but she will accept it, and will at once indicate her terms, which, as I stated in a former communication, will embrace such vast commercial advantages for all the world that the industrial classes of France and England will clamour for their acceptance as soon as they are generally understood.”

AMERICA AND THE "TIMES."—“Americus” writes as follows to the *Times*:—“I can hardly express the pain with which I have read the various articles which have recently appeared in the *Times* upon the subject of the existing difficulties between the British Government and that of the United States. Your columns are almost universally believed in America—rightly or wrongly—to represent the opinions and feelings of the English people, and every rash assertion or intemperate expression contained in them is supposed to emanate not alone from the individual conductors of a newspaper, but from the community whose organ they are supposed to be. This circumstance imposes a responsibility upon you which you cannot avoid. You have it in your power to fan a flame on the other side of the Atlantic, which you may be powerless afterwards to quench; or you can, on the other hand, do much, if not everything, towards allaying morbid excitement there, if it exists. And which of these two courses have you seen fit to take?”

FRENCH CRITICS ON LIBERTY.

M. BOILAY, Secretary-General of the French Council of State, has published an article in the *Revue Contemporaine*, in which he argues that France, under the existing system, has as much liberty as she really desires or can safely be trusted with. Nevertheless, he admits that there are many honourable men who, while hostile to the doctrines of Socialism, are dissatisfied with the measure of freedom granted to the people, and sigh for the old days of Parliamentary discussion, and for the latitude of comment granted by the Republic to the press; but, adds M. Boilay, these very persons, in their secret hearts, know that the restrictions imposed by the Empire are the only safeguards of their property and their lives. “A redan, a single curtain, the less, would make them tremble. They have their horses, their carriages, their mansions in Paris, and their villas in the country. What a tempting booty for the Communist rioters! You may tell me that you do not advocate liberty of discussion without certain limits and restraint. But, then, have we not the advocates of absolutism, who despise your ideas of liberty as well as ours? When once you put any restriction on liberty, say they, you destroy it. When liberty is in question we must have none, or we must have it in its utmost plenitude. It is only according as one becomes saturated with it that he becomes accustomed to it, and no longer finds it dangerous. Common sense replies that if Mithridates, in order to accustom himself to poison, had begun by swallowing as much as possible, he, very probably, would not have lived long enough to test the value of his experiments.” In answer to the assertion that France might at least have as much liberty as England, M. Boilay points to the conduct of the Jersey exiles as an evidence of the use which the Socialists make of English freedom; and he thus concludes:—“For all these reasons, France has now as much of political liberty as she requires, and has more of the practical liberty (which is desired by all) than she ever before enjoyed. Let not, therefore, the ‘Parliamentary party’ ask of France, in presence of the domestic enemy, who is watching for the first breach in her ramparts—do not, I say, ask her to exchange the legality of to-day—that is, the legality that saves and vivifies—for the legality of a former period, which, in the memorable expression of one of your own party, is the legality that kills (*l'égalité qui tue*).”

An article of a contrary tendency has appeared in the *Siecle*. The writer discusses the problem why France, which has given liberty and civilisation to so many

nations, should constantly be told that she is not “ripe for liberty” herself. He thus concludes:—

“It appears to us that the French race, pre-eminently above any other, exhibits that maturity of which we have been speaking in this article. France is a providential element of progress and liberty in the world, and further, liberty is engrained in our habits—deeply rooted there, as every one admits. Liberty is in our civil code. How is it that liberty is not the most prominent feature of our political life? This is what astonishes us. We shall be answered, it is true, with an objection older than the time of Sieyès and Mirabeau. It will be said that there are in France innumerable minorities who would use their rights as a weapon against those of everybody else. We are forced to admit that at many epochs certain egotistical minorities have done the greatest injury to liberty and their country. By their conduct they have given strength to the adversaries of their cause. It is to these minorities, and not to France, that it should be said—Show yourselves worthy of liberty! It is very desirable to confine the injunction to those to whom it applies, for it is certain that the entire people cannot, and will not, eternally expiate the faults of a few.”

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

MARSAL, the noted Carlist Chief, and several of his band, have been captured in Spain. The Government has laid before the Cortes a bill for the abolition of the practice of farming out the salt and tobacco monopolies. The cholera has almost ceased. The Committee of the Cortes, in reporting in favour of the army estimates for 1856, compares the latter with those of 1854 and 1855, and finds that, including the supplementary credits decreed in 1854, the whole amounted to 342,492,342 reals; in 1855, it was 271,658,003 reals; and for 1856, it is fixed at 279,325,762 reals, which includes 19,286,689 reals for the provincial militia. For the first six months of 1857, the amount of the army budget is 138,192,918 reals. The Finance Minister has read a project of law in the Cortes, by which a credit of 2,000,000 reals is accorded to the Government in order to pay off a portion of the debt owing by it to the Corporation of Madrid. The Tariff Board has concluded its labours respecting iron wares. The differential duties on all classes for the protection of the Spanish flag are proposed to be fixed at ten reals per quintal.

Pressed by the earnest solicitations of France and England, and mollified by an explanation given by Count Buol, of his conversation with the Sardinian Charge d’Affaires (in which he intimated an intention to support Tuscany), Sardinia has consented to patch up her quarrel with Tuscany. Count Casati has received another appointment; but the Marquis Solli will return to his post, and the Tuscan Government will send to Turin a resident Minister. Great soreness, however, will still necessarily be felt by Sardinia at the fact of Austria claiming Count Casati as a subject, notwithstanding her patent of emigration of March 24, 1832, which declared that “persons duly authorised to emigrate, lose their quality of Austrian subjects, and are, for all and every effect of civil and political law, treated as foreigners.”

The financial embarrassments of the Tuscan Government are becoming serious. The report of the Minister of Finance on the Budget of 1854—the last published—showed an increased deficit of two million scudi on a gross rental of thirty-six million scudi.

The Bank of France returns for the past month have just appeared. The bullion shows a further diminution of 830,000*l.*, but the circulation has, at the same time, experienced a reduction of 1,400,000*l.* There has likewise been a reduction of 280,000*l.* in the advances on public securities; 1,000,000*l.* in the advances on railway shares; 700,000*l.* in the private deposits; 1,200,000*l.* in the Treasury balances, and nearly 1,000,000*l.* in the discounts.

Famine threatens the Danubian Principalities, notwithstanding that they produce four times as much corn as they can consume. The Hospodar Stirbey, it is asserted, has bought up large quantities of corn, meat, and other necessaries, the price of which he has raised to three times its legitimate value; and he has encouraged others in doing the same. He is also accused of tampering with the public moneys, and of applying large sums to the payment of his creatures. The Romance population, affirms a correspondent of the *Daily News*, are so disheartened that, though formerly they demanded arms to use against the Russians, they would now welcome the Czar and his troops if they could thus rid themselves of the Austrian curse.

On the 28th of October, the Austrian sentinels shot a Swiss named Giacomo Zanata on the Ticino territory, and as much as a kilometer from the frontier. The man had attempted to smuggle some tobacco into Lombardy, and the Austrian soldiers, forgetful of international law, pursued him and shot him to death. The cantonal authorities have instituted an inquiry to collect evidence on which to found a remonstrance against this violation of territory.

Two disputes have arisen between the English and Spanish Governments, which threaten disagreeable con-

responses. Mr. Boylan, an English merchant, who had resided fourteen years in Cuba, was suddenly ordered, about two years ago, to quit the island, on a charge of being implicated in political intrigues. It was agreed that the case should be submitted to arbitration, Mr. Boylan in the meanwhile being allowed to return to the island. He was again expelled, however, because he had not taken out a letter of neutralisation, which he could not have done without changing his religion. The English Government has demanded full and speedy satisfaction. The other cause of offence is, that a governor has been appointed to Fernando Po, who, it is anticipated, will make the island a dépôt for slaves; and the Spanish Government, it appears, persists in retaining him.

A grand funeral ceremony in expiation of the judicial murder of General Riego, who was hung in the Plaza de Cobada after the absolutist re-action in 1833, took place at Madrid on the 7th inst. A catafalque, surrounded by altars for the celebration of high mass, was erected on the very spot where the execution took place; and a requiem was performed in presence of all the ministers and of a large body of the National Guard, who were on duty during the ceremony. The observances concluded with a funeral sermon preached in the Church of San Millan by the Rev. J. B. Cabrera, chaplain of the first battalion of the National Guard.

The General Committee on the Spanish Budget have agreed to re-impose the duties on wine, oil, provisions, &c., levied at the gates of towns, on all such articles entering provincial capitals or seaport towns.

The "fraternization" of America with Russia gives the greatest delight at Athens. A letter from that city speaks of a proposal made by the American Minister to the Greek Government, with a view to relieving it from the protectorate of France and England, namely, the payment by the United States of the sum due to France and England, on condition that the island of Milo should be given as security for ninety years.

M. Leeseps and the commissioners appointed to report on the practicability of the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Suez have left France for Alexandria.

A colonel attached to the Anglo-Turkish contingent has been arrested by the Austrian military authorities in Wallachia, on the plea that he is a deserter from the Austrian army. This is likely to cause a diplomatic difficulty between Austria and England, the right of the former to exercise her sovereign powers in Wallachia, which she occupies only as an ally of the Sultan, being disputed.

In answer to an address on his birthday, to the King of Prussia, presented by the municipal authorities of Berlin, Frederick William replied:—"Gratifying as this expression of unwavering fidelity and devotion from a quarter so honourable and important has been to my personal heart, the impression which the late elections to the House of Deputies has produced, has not failed to be a painful one to me. Your noble and loyal feelings will sympathise with me in this, more particularly at a moment in which the support of the Government is the first and foremost exigency of the country.

General Canrobert has been received with the utmost enthusiasm at Stockholm. The desire of the Swedish people to enter into hostilities with Russia is strikingly indicated; but it is doubtful if the government of Sweden will think it prudent to defy the northern giant.

A further reduction of the Austrian army in Galicia has been determined on, to the extent of one hundred men in each company. This will amount, according to the computation of military men, to the discharge of 25,000 men.

The Greek brigands continue to commit the most flagitious atrocities. "The village of Merali, situated some leagues from Alatand," says a letter from Athens, "has been the theatre of a massacre. A fierce band of brigands entered suddenly and destroyed it. These miscreants cut off both the ears of Jean Didi, tore out his eyes, and after mutilating him forced his wife, by throwing her into the fire, to eat from the detached limbs of her husband. They burnt another man alive. Another, named Ganji, was murdered by them; they thrust a ramrod, heated red hot, through his head from ear to ear. The whole of the inhabitants of the village were treated without pity, and the greater part will henceforth be incapable of doing anything for their living in consequence of their wounds. At the moment, when the nomad shepherds return to their winter pastures, it is to be feared that the brigandage will assume a character so menacing that it will force the villagers to abandon their labour in the fields."

A letter from Berlin denies, on "fair authority," that Messrs. Von. der Pforderen and Beust had diplomatic or political object in visiting Paris, to which they went simply for pleasure.

We learn from Geneva that the radical party in Switzerland, headed by Mr. James Fazy, has triumphed at the elections.

The Czar (says a telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg) left Nicolaieff on the 7th for the Crimea, personally to thank his army for its devotion and bravery. On the 12th he returned to St. Petersburg direct through Moscow.

The exportation of grain is prohibited at all Turkish ports. Importations are allowed duty free.

Part of the French fleet has arrived at Beicos Bay. The Porte has granted the required firman for the Kustendje Canal, from the bend of the Danube to the Black Sea. A military collision took place at Constantinople on the 4th. A sentry fired by mistake on some Tunisian soldiers, and a sanguinary encounter ensued. The Grand Vizier brought up troops, and forced the Tunisians to return to their barracks. The first Anglo-German regiment has arrived out, after a very bad passage in which it lost a major.

Count Walewski and Baron von Hubner, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Austria, have signed a convention with France for the mutual surrender of criminals. This convention, which sanctions the several principles that France has always endeavoured to promote with respect to mutual surrender, is the first act of this kind that has taken place between France and Austria. —*Moniteur.*

The *New Prussian Gazette* announces that immense beds of sulphur have been discovered on both sides of the Volga, near Ssamarra. The Russian Government has given orders for the instant working of the beds, which are said to be "more valuable to Russia than a discovery of gold at this juncture."

The French Emperor closed the Great Exhibition on Friday, when Prince Napoleon read an address to his Majesty, to which the latter made the following reply:—"Gentlemen—the Exhibition now about to close offers to the world a great example. It is during a serious war that, from all points of the universe, men, the most distinguished in science, arts, and industry, have hastened to Paris to display their labours to the world. This concourse, under such circumstances, is due, I have the pleasure to believe, to that general conviction that the war which is being now carried on is attended with no danger, save for those who have been its cause; that it is prosecuted for the interests of all, and that Europe, so far from regarding it as a danger for the future, considers it rather as a pledge of independence and security. Nevertheless, on beholding the many marvels spread before our eyes, the first impression is a desire for peace. Peace alone, in fact, can develop to a greater degree these remarkable products of human intelligence. You must, therefore, like myself, entertain a wish that this peace may be speedy and durable. But to be durable, it must decisively solve (*nettement résoudre*) the question upon which war has arisen. To bring it about speedily, Europe must pronounce itself; for without the pressure of general opinion, struggles between great powers are liable to become protracted; while, if, on the contrary, Europe comes to a determination to declare who is right and who is wrong, a great step will have been made towards arriving at a solution. At the period of civilisation at which we have arrived military successes, however brilliant they may be, only bring about temporary results. Ultimately, the decisive victory is always won by public opinion. All of you, therefore, who think that the progress of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of one nation contributes to the welfare of all the others—who think that the more mutual relations are multiplied, the more national prejudices tend to disappear, tell your countrymen, when you return to the land of your birth, that France feels hatred against no nation; that she sympathises with all who, like herself, wish for the triumph of justice and of right. Tell them that if they wish for peace, they must, at least, openly express their wishes for or against us; for in the midst of a great European conflict, indifference is a bad speculation (*un mauvais calcul*), and silence is a mistake (*le silence une erreur*). As for ourselves, allied for the triumph of a great cause, let us forge our arms without slackening the labour of our furnaces or manufactures; let us be great in the arts of peace as in the arts of war; let us be strong in our concord; and let us put our trust in the Almighty, that he will cause us to triumph over the difficulties of the day and the uncertainty of the morrow."

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE GAMBIA—The first voyage of the African Steam Navigation Company's new mail packet Gambia, Commander James Howard Holt, has been marked by a fatal occurrence. When about forty miles from the Lizard, her chief officer, Mr. Edward Bacon, was standing forward, seeing the jib hauled down. The ship was rolling, and the port foretopmast studding-sail-boom slipped out of the boomirons, and fell, striking Mr. Bacon on the head. The skull was fractured, and death speedily ensued.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—The assertion that this officer returns to England out of chagrin at the appointment of

Sir William Codrington to the chief command in the Crimea, has been contradicted. "Urgent private affairs" are alleged as the cause of his return.

LAUNCH OF THE EDINBURGH.—This immense iron screw steamer was on Saturday launched on the Clyde.

The dimensions of the Edinburgh, which is to resume the line between Glasgow and New York, are—Burden,

2,400 tons; length of keel, 300 feet; breadth of beam,

40 feet. She will be propelled by engines of 450 horse

power, and internally she will have accommodation for 100 first-class, and 400 second-class passengers, with stowage space for 1,600 tons of cargo.

NAVAL CADETS.—The following regulations have been issued by the Board of Admiralty with respect to the examinations necessary to be passed by candidates for entry into the fleet as naval cadets:—"The candidate is to be ready to appear at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth on the 23rd day of January, 1855. He will have to produce on that day a certificate of birth, that he is above fourteen and under fifteen years of age; he will be examined in the following subjects:—1. Writing English correctly from dictation. 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions. 3. The first book of Euclid. 4. Algebra, including simple equations. 5. General knowledge of geography, of the principal countries, islands, rivers, &c., of the globe. 6. A competent acquaintance with the Latin or French, or some one other modern language. If he passes a satisfactory examination in the above subjects he will be entered as a naval cadet, and then placed for six weeks or two months in one of the instruction ships at Portsmouth or Devonport, previous to joining a sea-going ship."

GENERAL SIR ROBERT GARDINER.—K.C.B., dined on Thursday week with the officers of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, for the first time since his return from the Government of Gibraltar.

STATISTICS OF RECRUITING IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—The following statement is furnished by the *Belfast Mercury*:—"At the present moment, the demand for recruits, to keep up the strength of our cavalry and infantry regiments, is very great; but the supply is by no means equal to meet it. The numerous recruiting parties in Belfast are beginning to complain of the scarcity of young men, and they have reason to complain when we take into consideration the fact that they are now unable to pick up in the month scarcely one-fourth of the number they obtained in the same period this time twelve months. They state that the country lads are getting too cunning for them. It appears that the young fellows give the preference to the militia in the first instance, and that then, after serving in a local corps for a short period, they enter the line. The object in so doing is to get a double bounty. In joining the militia they got a bounty of 6*l.*; in entering the line, by volunteering, they get a bounty of 8*l.*, with 1*l.* in addition for extras. In this way they obtain 6*l.* more than they would if they joined the line in the first instance. Hence, the recruiting sergeant says the country lads are getting too cunning for them. For some time past an active recruiting was going on in Belfast for the land transport corps; but an order to cease recruiting was received here on Saturday last, as enough men for the present had been obtained for that corps. The height for those joining that service was five feet two, and the bounty 5*l.*, with rations, and 1*l.* 3*d.* per day. The term of enlistment is ten years, with the privilege to well-conducted men to receive their discharge at the end of five years. The entire number of young men who enlisted for the Land Transport Corps and the line during the month of August last, and were passed by Colonel Adair, Inspecting Field-officer for the northern district, which includes the whole of the province of Ulster, was only 99; for September, 71; and for October, 156. Since the war commenced with Russia, Belfast alone has contributed a large number of recruits to the army. From the month of May, 1854, till November, 1854, there were 609 recruits attested at the Belfast police-court; and from the 1st of November, 1854, till the 1st of October, 1855, the number was 851; making the total of 1,460. This number does not include the recruits who were supplied for the militia, the Sappers and Marines, and the various depôts that were stationed in Belfast since May, 1854. There may be set down at, for the militia, 1,000 men; for the depôts, 2,000; and for the Sappers and Miners, 50. So that from these figures, it will be seen that the town of Belfast alone has contributed its fair quota to keep up the strength of the British army."

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.—A collision involving the loss of six lives has been reported at Lloyd's by the Dutch steamer *Stadt Dordrecht*, Capt. Stuit, which has arrived in the river from Dordt. The steamer left the Pool on her usual return voyage on the evening of the 7th inst. On the following morning, between two and three o'clock, she was pursuing her course to the westward of the Kentish Knock, the weather being somewhat misty and dark, when a fishing lugger was observed a short distance ahead. The helm was shifted in the hope of clearing her, but unfortunately her stem caught the lugger and she was run down. As quickly as possible, the steamer brought up and put back, and it was discovered that the vessel had sunk, but that the crew, eight in all, floated on the nets which had got entangled with the broken mast, which assisted in their buoyancy. The crew of the steamer endeavoured to rescue the fishermen by throwing them ropes and oars; the darkness of the morning, however, and the sea which was running, with other circumstances, greatly frustrated the attempt to save all their lives. After some difficulty, the master (William Heather) and one of the men (Richard Wells), succeeded in laying hold of the ropes, and in an exhausted condition were dragged on board the steamer, which continued to cruise about the spot for some time in the hopes of picking up the others. Their cries,

however, gradually died away, and the poor creatures, six in all, perished. Their names were—Alfred Heather and George Heather, brothers of the master; William Bolton, who has left a widow and large family; Benjamin Wheeler, a young man named Ball, and an apprentice. The smack was then ascertained to be the Ocean Queen, of Worthing. At the time of the occurrence the men were in the act of taking in their nets; 10,000 fish were already on board, and there were five nets remaining to be got in. To add to the loss, there was some cash on board the lugger. The survivors received every kindness on board the steamer, and were taken on to Dordt, where they made a statement of the catastrophe to the authorities. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

FRESH DISTURBANCE AT THE LEWES WAR PRISON.—On Monday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon (says the *Sussex Advertiser*) considerable excitement prevailed in consequence of a large body of the Fins in the War Prison having again displayed signs of a disorderly and riotous disposition. Two of their companions, it would seem, were about being discharged under orders from the Admiralty, and rumours concerning the reason of their discharge were afloat among the other prisoners, of a character which excited a very bitter rancour in their breasts. Having, as they imagined, learned the period when the two in question were about to leave the precincts of the prison, they rushed out of the hall with shouts and threats of vengeance, not only against their former companions but also against the Governor. Lieutenant Mann happened to be in his office, which is detached from the main building, and one approach to which is by a small gate in a low palisade. Hearing the yells and noise of the advancing rioters one of the warders called out to the Governor, "The people are coming!" Lieutenant Mann rushed out and met them as they were advancing to the office. With great promptitude and courage, he threw himself upon them, and with the assistance of the warders checked the advance of the foremost, and ultimately bore them back beyond the gate. He had previously called out for the guard of pensioners, and while they were assembling he succeeded in keeping the yelling and execrating rioters at bay. Notwithstanding the cares which, at this critical juncture, must have been pressing on the Governor, he had the presence of mind to issue directions for the disposal of the visitors in sundry places of safety. In a very short space of time after receiving orders, the pensioners arrived on the scene of action in a body, with their muskets and fixed bayonets; and their appearance damped the courage of the disorderly Fins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GALLANT DEED.—On Monday, the 5th inst., a party of undergraduates from Cambridge went down the river to Ely, and, there being a flood and strong current, it was late when they reached the locks on their return, eight miles from Cambridge. A young man named Clarke (being short-sighted, and it being dusk) stepped into the lock, and, being unable to swim, sank several times before any one was able to assist him. At length an undergraduate of Sidney College, named Ellis, came up, and hearing from the cries, &c., what had occurred, though unable to see from the darkness, he plunged at once into the lock, though encumbered with his clothes and two heavy coats. Being an expert swimmer, after a severe struggle, and when nearly exhausted, he succeeded in dragging his almost lifeless companion to shore. Mr. Ellis is a native of Merionethshire, and is said to be as distinguished for high scholastic attainments and good conduct as for courage and intrepidity.

RUMOURED INCREASE IN THE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES.—The fact of the Governors of the Bank of England having had an interview on Wednesday with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street, has been followed by a rumour that the Government have intimated an intention to authorise the Bank to increase the notes they are allowed to issue on securities beyond the present total of 13,000,000*l.* The impression is, that the interview was for the purpose of conferring on the financial requirements of the Government during the next few months, and that, if anything passed regarding the general amount of the circulation, it was confined to an intimation that the Government, whenever it may be thought desirable, will be ready to take the subject into consideration. At the same time, it is not improbable that the desirability of making up the deficiency in the country circulation which has taken place owing to the failure or retirement of individual banks, has at length been entertained. The total of that deficiency is about 700,000*l.*, and by the fifth clause of the act of 1844 the Government are empowered, on application being made to them by the Bank of England, to order the issue of additional notes to the extent of two-thirds of the amount, the profits of which issue are to go to the State. The increase which could be made would, therefore, be 470,000*l.*—*Times* "City Article," Thursday.

Egypt.—Said Pacha is waging war with the Bedouins of the desert, to whom he has behaved with great treachery, a large number of them whom he had induced to give themselves up having been put to death. Mr. Pasquale, the projector of the Bank of Egypt, with English shareholders, has failed to obtain from the Viceroy any exclusive privileges. An agent of the

Crimea Land Transport Corps has been engaging natives for work at the seat of war; but it is feared that they will disappear. Lady Emma Worley is ill at Beyrouth, where she has broken her leg. Several cases of cholera have occurred among the shipping in the harbour of Alexandria. We read in the *Times*:—"Some workmen who are boring for M. de Lesseps on the line which he proposes to take for his Suez Canal scheme have come upon hard rock, which quite nullifies the estimates put forth by him by his pamphlet on the subject, in which he assumes that the canal will be dug entirely out of sand or light soil. Ancient history informs us that in the year 610 before Christ a canal to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas was commenced and abandoned in twelve months, after a loss of 120,000 men."

INDIA.—A religious war of a very serious nature, between the Mahometans and the Hindoos, seems to be imminent, and has, indeed, already, in some degree, commenced. The defeat of the Mahometans in their attack on the Hindoo temple, which they supposed to have been erected on the site of a Moslem mosque, has excited the religious rage of Ameen Ali, the Moulaivie, or high priest of a small town not far from Lucknow. This man proclaimed a crusade against the infidel; and a considerable number of fanatics repaired to his standard. The King of Oude, however, placed him and his followers under surveillance; but this appears to have been a *ruse*, for Ameen Ali soon escaped from Lucknow, where he had been confined, and carried with him a large number of men, and a considerable sum of money. The king then made a pretence of issuing orders, to bring back Ameen, whether alive or dead, and a body of troops were despatched. Coming up with Ameen, they parleyed with him; but he ordered two of their officers into custody. Finally, the following conditions were come to:—The troops were to return to Lucknow unmolested and unmolested. For one month, the Moulaivie was to remain quiet. If within that month, dating from the 4th of September, the Durbar, in the name of the king, should order the demolition of the temple and the erection of a mosque on its site—an order which the General pledged himself to obtain—Ameen Ali would still remain quiet. But if the Durbar should fail in its duty to Allah and to his Prophet, then the Moulaivie was to be at liberty to carry his followers to Fyzabad, and act as should seem to him advisable and advantageous to the faith.—The Santal rebellion still continues. The insurgents have penetrated as far as Afugipore, and more troops are loudly demanded. Thirty Santal villages have been burnt by our men, and preparations on a large scale are being made for an effective blow. Intelligence has been received from Arracan, that troops have been sent to check the depredations of the Hill Dacoits. Brigadier Mackenzie, who was recently wounded by mutinous troopers, is progressing favourably. A scarcity of water is feared at Bombay. A cotton-spinning factory, on the Manchester model, has been opened in Western India. At Bombay, trade is dull; and the Calcutta money market is excessively tight.

PETTY PILFERING ON RAILWAYS.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes to call attention to an ingenious means of theft on railways. "An occult operation which I wish to bring to light is the forcibly piercing a hamper with an iron rod, which breaks a bottle or two, and the contents are caught in a wooden bowl, or other receiver, provided for the purpose, without cork being drawn or a bottle abstracted. By this ingenious device, the breakage is deplored as a mere accident, nobody is suspected, and the offender escapes with impunity." The writer suggests the use of deal packing-cases instead of hamper.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MITCHAM.—The adjourned inquest on the body of John Bingham, the engine-driver who was killed on the Croydon, Mitcham, and Wimbledon Railway on the 24th ult., by the running of the train off the line, has been concluded. Lieutenant-Colonel Yolland, one of the railway inspectors of the Board of Trade, attended at the request of the coroner, and gave evidence with respect to the state of the line, from which it appeared that the train was going too fast, considering that the line was but recently formed, and, therefore, not consolidated. The impression of Colonel Yolland was that the train had oscillated, and that a weak part of the rail had been burst by the pressure of this oscillation. It was stated by one of the witnesses that the deceased, who was a very steady man, had been instructed to run with caution, and not to work in accordance with the timetable that was given him, as the line was new; but, after that caution, the precise speed was left to Bingham's judgment, and it appeared probable that, at the time of the accident, the train was going at the rate of upwards of twenty-seven miles an hour. The jury, after nearly an hour's consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but accompanied it with a special recommendation that in future the maximum rate of speed, until the line had become more consolidated, should not be greater than twenty miles an hour, in accordance with the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Yolland.

THE HYDE PARK MEETING.—In consequence of the recent Sunday disturbances in Hyde Park, a police notice was issued during last week intimating that stringent

measures would be taken to prevent their recurrence, and requesting that all well-disposed persons would abstain from visiting the park on the ensuing Sunday. Several of the respectable orders, however, congregated within the gates about two o'clock; and, some time later, the "roughs" made their appearance. Nothing could exceed the disappointment of these latter gentry when they found drawn up for their reception a large police force, consisting of horse and foot, and amounting to nearly eight hundred, with a reserve of about a thousand, who were stationed at convenient places in the neighbourhood. The whole force was under the command of Captain Labalmoniere; and the mounted police, moving in the very midst of the crowd, formed themselves into a square, together with several of the foot constables. The crowd in time became very dense; several little skirmishes took place between its less respectable members; and an unusually tall gentleman got hooted and annoyed. But no serious disturbance arose; and a movement executed by Captain Labalmoniere had an excellent effect in cowing the ill-disposed. He kept moving his cavalry and his foot patrols in two bodies incessantly amongst the crowd, which was thus unable to form. The gathering was therefore a failure. A stump oration at one time attempted to address the mob; but he was not heeded, and towards nightfall the park was cleared.—A few of the most ill-disposed were arrested, and sentenced on Monday to various terms of imprisonment.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY A DREAM.—A case singularly illustrating the suggestions put forward by Dr. Forbes Winslow, in endeavouring to find a probable cause of suicide of Dr. Franck and of the violent death of his son, has occurred within the last few days. From the accounts in the daily papers we learn that, on the night of Wednesday week, Mr. Charles Moseley, a gentleman about forty years of age, who had been for many years a clerk in the Bank of England, had a most distressing dream, to the effect that officers were in pursuit of him for forgeries upon the Bank, and, although he subsequently attended to his usual business in that establishment, his dream (for which, it may be stated, there is no suspicion whatever of any foundation in fact) had a most distressing effect upon his mind, and he frequently conversed about it. His wife endeavoured to reason with him cheerfully in order to banish the impression, but on the night of Thursday week his rest was again disturbed by the recurrence of a similar dream, and about four o'clock on Friday morning he left his bed and hurried downstairs. Mrs. Moseley followed as soon as she missed him from the room, but he had already entered the kitchen, and with a carving knife had ripped open his abdomen, and actually cut off a portion of the bowel which protruded through the wound. In his frenzy, he would probably have inflicted a still further mutilation, had he not been prevented by a policeman, who was called in. He was attended as soon as possible by surgeons in the neighbourhood, and afterwards by Dr. Lake, of Broad-street, city, the family physician, and although suffering terribly, retained a perfect consciousness, and spoke rationally, till nearly the last moment of his existence. He lived about three hours after having committed the act.

LODGE JOHN RUSSELL presided on Monday at the anniversary dinner of the Workhousemen and Clerks' Schools. In speaking on the subject of the schools, his Lordship remarked:—"It was somewhat of a misnomer to attach to a particular class of the community—a deserving class he must admit—the name of the working classes. In this country of Great Britain, with exceptions far from numerous, we all belonged to the working classes. From the Queen upon the throne, who had her anxieties and cares, and who gave some hours every day to concerns affecting the public welfare of the kingdom, down to the humblest labourer earning from 4s. to 5s. per week, including ministers, statesmen, merchants, the landed gentry, who really did their duty to their tenantry and labourers, all were entitled to the appellation of belonging to the working classes. Shame indeed, to those who did not belong to the working classes." Dr. Archer having proposed the health of Lord John Russell, whose services in the cause of civil and religious liberty he eulogized, while he claimed the right to differ from him in some passages of his career, Lord John replied that he should be the last to complain if any person present, or if the whole country, should differ from him. There was no use in our free institutions if men were not to form their own opinions. He would only say that in all the opinions he had expressed his chief object and reward had been the welfare of the country. Totally mistaken, no doubt, he had been on many occasions, but he had always said on those occasions, "If I am wrong, let the opinion of the country set me right and direct me." Meanwhile, all he could do was to follow his best judgment, and to thank them for the kind acceptance of his name.

SUICIDES FROM NERVOUS DISORDERS.—Two inquests have recently been held by the deputy coroner of Lancashire on persons who had committed suicide under nervous despondency caused by sedentary habits. It will be recollected that we have entered the month when, according to the French, we hang and drown ourselves.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.—Mr. Coe, the Secretary of the Grand Junction Waterworks Company, in a letter addressed to the Registrar-General, makes the following statement:—“The whole of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, north of the Green Park, is supplied by the Grand Junction Waterworks Company with water taken from Hampton (the same spot whence the companies south of the Thames draw their supply) and is perfectly filtered prior to delivery. The new supply commenced on the 7th of August, between three and four weeks before the period prescribed by the Metropolitan Water Act of 1852.” Mr. Whiffin, the secretary, states, that the West Middlesex Company has drawn its water from new works at Hampton, six miles above the tidal range, ever since July 19th. After subsidence in two large reservoirs at Barnes, all the water is filtered before delivery. This company supplies Marylebone, a part of Hampstead, and, the secretary now says, “nearly the whole of Kensington” parish, but only a part of the Kensington district, which is largely supplied by the Grand Junction and the Chelsea Companies. It is gratifying to know, that the water of four companies, which was formerly drawn from parts of the Thames which the London sewers polluted, is now drawn from a purer part of the river. These companies deserve credit for having completed their works within the periods fixed by the legislature. The Chelsea Company, which supplies Chelsea, Brompton, Belgrave, and the Westminster districts, are, under their Act of Parliament, not bound to abandon the present source of supply at Battersea, and furnish the population of these important districts with the purer water from Seething Wells above Kingston, before 1856.—*Idem.*

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The mortality of London shows a tendency to increase, but it continues much below the rate which is usually found to prevail in the beginning of November. Last week the deaths of 986 persons, viz. 473 males and 513 females, were registered. The daily average number was 141, which is less by 21 than the average rate of mortality in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years would have produced; but it also exceeds by 21 the number that occurs daily in the healthy districts of England. Cholera was fatal in only two cases, and in both to infants, one of whom died of “cholera infantum,” and the other of “choleræ diarrhoeæ.” Scarlatina destroyed 61 lives, and several districts have suffered from it severely. Three children died from this complaint last week in St. John, Paddington, and one of the medical men states that “it is making great havoc in the district, and sanitary measures should be taken by the local authorities.” In St. Pancras it was fatal in 7 cases; and the medical attendant of a case in Somers Town writes:—“The great increase of scarlatina and typhus in my neighbourhood requires immediate attention, and it is necessary (I think) that a sanitary committee for the district should be appointed.” Judging from the number of deaths, the disease seems to be very prevalent in Shoreditch and Cripplegate. One person died from exposure to cold; and a woman, aged about 55 years, was found in a state of destitution, and, having been conveyed to the Greenwich Workhouse, died on 7th November, twenty-four hours after admission.—Last week, the births of 896 boys and 818 girls, in all 1714 children were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-54, the average number was 140.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, November 17.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

The following additional details of the action at Ingour have been transmitted by telegraph:—

THERAPIA, Nov. 15, 1855.

At noon, Omer Pacha forded the river Ingour on the 5th, at the head of 20,000 men, and defeated the Russians, computed at 10,000, including Militia, and partly entrenched.

The enemy lost about 400 in killed and wounded, 60 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

The Turkish loss was upwards of 300. The British officers did honour to their country.

DANTZIC, Friday, Nov. 16, 9 A.M.

The Locust has arrived.

Admiral Dundas has gone to Kiel.

Admirals Pensud and Baynes remain at Nargen.

The transmission of mails, *via* Dantzig, ceases to-day.

HAMBURG, Nov. 14.

The English ships at present in Kiel harbour have arrived, by telegraph, the order immediately to return to England. Admiral Seymour has already left with the Exmouth and Colossus.

COMMittal OF DR. VAUGHAN.

Dr. Vaughan has been committed for trial, but is liberated on bail.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—“*La Caricature en Anglais*” is a reprint of articles written by M. E. Forges for the *Revue Britannique*. It is published at Paris, by Dautreville et Cie, 3, Rue Neuve-des-Bons-Enfants.

SIGNOR GALLenga's letter has been received too late for insertion this week.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

THE SCAPE-GOAT OF DESPOTISM.

THE King of NAPLES is the most ill-used man in Europe. Wretched prince!—every virtuous journalist conspires with every vicious intriguer to malign him. He is abused, vilified, menaced, derided as a madman, insulted as a tyrant, exposed as a public murderer. The *Times* now discovers the modern *COMMODUS* at Naples. The passage in *GIBBON*—Latin, and untranslateable—a clot of filth—which it once flung upon the purple of the French EMPEROR, has spattered the Lazzaroni cloak of the King of NAPLES. The journal that quoted *VICTOR HUGO* in proof of “twelve hundred murders” which it imputed to *LOUIS NAPOLEON*, “now surpasses even the ordinary limits of licentiousness in the rancour of its political executions. Obloquy, contumely, and ribaldry are light compared with the torrent of loathing it is accustomed to pour on the head” of the miserable *BOURBON*, who sees all his executions recorded, his floggings betrayed, the secrecy of his tribunals invaded. And why he—unhappy one—more than other despots! And why now, more than formerly? Because the *BONAPARTISTS* want his throne; because we want his alliance. When the Emperor of RUSSIA was adulated as the grand Conservative of Europe—the terror of malcontents, socialists, and incendiaries, Naples was scourged, silenced, abased, at the will of its ruler, and the passive attitude of the population only exasperated his ferocity. But the flexible writers who wear to every change of wind, found no fault with the policy of Order. It was only when a Muratist adventure had been set on foot, and when *FERDINAND*, in the exercise of his undoubted rights, and in obedience to natural sympathies, seemed disposed to favour Russia, that “public opinion” assailed him. He acted with a clear conception of his position when he refused to assume the aggressive against Russia. The powerful and legitimate despotism of that Empire has surely a closer affinity to him than the meddling liberalism of England, or the phantom autocrat of France, who is, besides, the secret rival of every Italian government. It would be more rational for Bourbon Naples to ally herself with Russia than with Great Britain,—at least as rational as for Great Britain to become an official appendage of France. But this is the secret of our journalistic virtue. We vilify one

of the most feeble princes in Europe, because he is feeble, and because he is not a tool in our hands. Even he, however, cowering bigot as he is, may feel some superiority, because he affects nothing—some contempt for England, because she repudiates despotisms only when they sympathize with Russia, and threatens a cruel tyrant only when he is weak. Of the abject attitude in which we stand, an Englishman is reminded, in every part of the Continent, “*Civis Romanus sum*” has come to this!

The King of NAPLES knows how to estimate this violence. In three years, should his foreign policy change, he may be “that great prince.” Who is now the favourite of England, the hero of her streets, the model monarch, the “new sort of” despot whose fears are consulted even at the expense of our national honour? The usurper to whom in August, 1852, the *Times* applied these expressions:—“Such a man is no judge of contracts; for him they have no existence, and we are well satisfied that our glorious constitution should be honoured by his hatred and sanctified by his fears.”

But looking at England, from Paris, or Vienna, or Rome, other contrasts are visible—contrasts more degrading and only explicable on the plea that we are betrayed by cowardice into hypocrisy. The tyranny of the Neapolitan KING is on a minute scale compared with that of Austria. The journalists who doctor the public mind will purge it shortly of every idea belonging to morality or self-respect. In Lombardy martial law is in full force. It is not long since an Italian gentleman upon a bare suspicion of patriotism was hanged at Mantua; still more recently, a woman was stripped in the public square of city, and ignominiously flogged. Such incidents occur, not accidentally, not rarely, but repeatedly, throughout the Italian dominions of the Austrian Empire. The prisons are as full, the police as lawless, the reign of terror is as complete in that vast empire as in the dominions of the tenth-rate autocrat whom we have selected as the scape-goat of despotism. Something more mean than insincerity is to be detected in our conduct. We quarrel only with the weak, while we are fighting Russia. If a Tuscan Protestant is arrested, Exeter Hall smokes with fury; but if a French publicist be condemned to a long imprisonment for writing a polemical treatise, France is congratulated on her escape from anarchy. Yet, if men had a choice of punishments, who would not prefer confinement in Mediterranean islets to dragging cannon-balls chained to the limbs in Sengambia or Cayenne? in a pestiferous climate, without a word of sympathy from Europe!

It is becoming painful to visit any circle of intelligent men on the continent. Questions are put which an Englishman knows not how to answer. Taunts are uttered which it is impossible to repel. But the experience is useful, for it teaches us to look at our own policy, from an external point of view. Allowing for instance, that the sympathies of America are with Russia—why not? What is the law of sympathy? Americans may say that it is their *interest* to preserve friendly relations with Russia. England professes to be ashamed of America—England, which is dragged into every adventure suggested by a Bonaparte usurper, which sacrifices her laws, and the very spirit of her institutions, to his will, which represses the liberal populations of Europe, and forbids them to move. Which alliance were more natural—that of America with Russia, or that of England with the December dynasty? Whatever liberalism exists among us is powerless—has not the slightest influence on public policy—is contradicted and disowned

by the governing classes. The French Emperor exerts more influence in Great Britain than the whole body of progressive politicians. He is the inspirer, controller, leader. The war is his, and the British army is his contingent. Great Britain has no longer a policy, Turkey no longer an existence. Constantinople is the Eastern capital of the French Empire. The entire European side of the Bosphorus is in French military occupation. The lines of Gallipoli, fortified at the suggestion of an English engineer, constitute an impregnable and commanding French citadel. The English hold one acre of ground, containing barracks for about five hundred men and horses, on the Pera side—their position is on the Asiatic shore. In the city, the police is French; the public buildings are French—above all, the *prestige* is exclusively French. So in Europe—particularly so in Russia. England has lost that which she was thought to prize above every other possession, in the endeavour to perfect an alliance which may prove an abyss.

The French nation from the first has looked with coldness on the war, and with scepticism on the English alliance. The event in Jersey has come to justify their reserve. A large mass of the population, impregnated with liberal sentiments, had believed—that which was true—that the English people, mistaking Louis Napoleon for France, really honoured the French nation, and desired to forget the ancient feud. But when the dictator of Jersey, with the sanction of the Cabinet, proscribed the favourite writers and orators of France, and expelled them like thieves, and when the English press approved the act, adding to it a systematic defamation of the men whom all that is not ephemeral in France delights to honour, the slight basis of an international alliance crumbled away. The French knew, and every nation on the continent knew, that the policy of England was the policy of fear—that she had abused herself to conciliate a powerful ally.

The Government is not alone concerned in these humiliating events. The great body of public opinion is infected by the same pusillanimity, which tempts it to the same abasement. How many popular journals would dare to reproduce their "articles" or their placards of December, 1851? How many men, who then were proud to deny the reasonings of tyranny, would now confess the convictions which, in spite of the servile sophistry of the press, must generate in their minds a secret shame?

We are not writing against the French alliance. Unhappily, England declined the alliance proposed by liberal France in 1848 and 1849, which was the true opportunity for limiting the power of Russia. No doubt it was necessary to recognise, and, when war was inevitable, to co-operate with official France—despotic or free. What we write against is the hypocritical cowardice of public opinion. We are engaged in a contest with Russia. The Emperor of the French is our ally. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are neutrals—well disposed toward our enemy. The King of Naples, also, has Russian leanings. Well, let us act with good faith in concert with the French Government; let us watch the governments of Germany. Let us take care that the King of Naples does not injure our cause, if we have a cause; but give up this disgraceful pretence of magnanimity, cease these insults to Powers who act just as selfishly as we do, say nothing of men bastinadoed in Naples, if patriots are to be hanged almost weekly in Mantua, and women whipped in the public squares of Italian cities, without even a whispered protest from the champions of civilization. Even to whisper would be im-

politic. Let the war be a fight and not a farce, and leave Despotism and Liberty unmentioned. The war is not between Liberty and Despotism; it is between Cabinets which have quarrelled.

RIPE FOR LIBERTY.

"ARE the French ripe for liberty?" The question might be answered by another, after Locke's plan of bottoming—"Is the French nation in its infancy?" But the question of ripeness is put by a writer in the *Siecle* with so much force, and so much bitterness in the sarcasm of the circumstances, that we cannot dismiss it as self-answered. France, indeed, is in that state when its actual condition can only be discussed collaterally. Writers are compelled to point their expressions in a glancing way, to write *at* a subject, instead of upon it; hence, the French writer dares not give the answer to his own question; he can only turn it in all sorts of ways. The proposition, he says, would be "too perilous" to be solved directly:

"We are therefore compelled to cast about to find middle terms of expression, as for example, these: 'Given a people, with its aptitudes, its history, and its degree of civilization, to point out by what signs it may be known whether or not this people be ripe for liberty.'"

Whenever a nation calls for free institutions, the answer infallibly is, "Wait! the time is not yet come." Yet nations have attained to liberty who were, according to some tests, not so ripe as the French. For example, here is the English nation, which is said to have deserved its free institutions, yet it has its Hyde Park riots, and always has on hand some agitation or other. "If we Frenchmen," says the writer, "were to agitate one-twentieth part as much as the English do, we should be treated as incorrigibles." The Americans are ripe for liberty, although they nurse among them those institutions which Mrs. BEECHER STOWE denounces. The Swedes are ripe, although but recently emancipated from that vassalage to Russia which enabled the potentate even to dictate laws. Try the question by domestic tests. Has France been dismembered, like Sweden? Has she suppressed liberty in other countries? She aided the emancipation of the United States; gave codes of equality to Germany; protested in favour of Poland; planted civilization in Egypt, &c.; and, at this very day, the French bourgeois, who is called selfish, proffers his savings to the defence of civilization, while his son falls by the side of the sons of the noble and the peasant on the heights of the Malakoff."

The writer anticipates one objection to his whole position. "It will be said, that in France there are incorrigible minorities;" this is really the bane of the country. Now, we have the more right to say so, since our own condition is not very different, and perhaps not altogether so much safer, as we are fain to think it. France is the prey of her minorities; the only sign of deficient ripeness for liberty lies in that. That man who claims liberty for himself and his own opinions, is not even, at this day, prepared to concede the same liberty to a party opponent with the same freedom to the opinions which he condemns. If this country were to sanction the violation of the law of *habeas corpus* in the person of a Tory, we should soon see that great safeguard of liberty for all Liberals trampled under foot. If we were not prepared to defend the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, or Cardinal WISEMAN, in expounding their own opinions, we should soon cease to see Lord JOHN RUSSELL vindicating the right of non-conformity fearlessly to expound its own doctrine. Apart from the direct conflict of opinion, or the mere possession of place, the majority is always prepared to protect the minority in the exercise of its civil rights; and we do not value the victory in argument

which is obtained for us by the dragoon or the constable. But we have not made less mistakes than France. We can only boast, that we have endured our sufferings earlier, and have enjoyed a longer time, since we struggled through the great contest between the principles of self-government and of government by arbitrary power. It is, however, the rising of the star for France, when her own patriots know and avow that their country has been the prey of the minorities that have divided her. Frenchmen, in fraternal contest, have been content to perform over again the fable of the lion and the tiger, leaving France to be carried off by the wolf.

The answer to the question! that is the point. We are not quite sure that the eloquence of the French writer will extort one from those who are in authority. We have no expectation of a new charter for France, by Divine mercy, or Imperial grace. The question whether a people is ripe for liberty has been asked several times in the history of different nations; and to say the truth, we scarcely know one instance—if one—in which it has been answered in any but one way. The question was put in England somewhere about the time of Cromwell; we think, also, in a modified form, somewhere about 1830, when France and Belgium entertained questions of the kind; it was put years before in America; it has been put very recently in Italy, and practically answered in one part of the north of Italy. It is a curious coincidence which we have observed, that the one mode by which a people prove themselves to be ripe for liberty is—by taking it.

"THE LEADER" IN EXETER HALL

THOSE persons who hissed Lord JOHN RUSSELL at the city dinner the other day, would have as much difficulty in accounting for their motives, as those who applauded his lecture in Exeter Hall on Tuesday night. Lord JOHN finished by disparaging the power of reason which cannot lead us up to the highest truth. Christianity alone, he argued, can do that, but it must be a Christianity unembittered by the gall of sectarian and polemical controversy. The applause was loud and enthusiastic, such as the feeling deserved. Yet we cannot handle these matters at all without employing our reason; we cannot separate truth from error without polemics; and we cannot even compare the conceptions of religious ideas, except through those earnest diversities of creed which sect embodies. We cannot have a blessing without the price for it. In fact, however, it was not this imperfect utterance of the truth which stirred Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or which called forth the strongest sympathy. Exeter Hall was filled with accredited Christians under the patronage of Lord SHAPESBURY, the Honourable as well as Reverend MONTAIGUE VILLIERS, and many "persons of distinction;" persons who occupy the best places in church, as they do in Exeter Hall, or in any buildings where they take part with their humbler fellow-creatures. The exhortations to Christianity, therefore, which were no doubt sincere in Lord JOHN, were also a tribute to the place and occasion, and the applause was a matter of course.

Earlier in the body of the same lecture he expounded a truth—imperfectly, no doubt, and yet, earnestly and forcibly—a truth which is not often expounded in Exeter Hall, and which, nevertheless, must have taken fast hold of the stout heart of his hearers. His text was the obstacles which have retarded moral and political progress. He told the old story of GALILEO and illustrated by familiar examples the mode in which constituted opinion has forbidden the utterance of new opinions. The conviction of GALILEO, that the earth moved, was condemned as opposed to revealed doctrine. The story had been told over and over again; while at the commencement of

this century, geologists now living were condemned as uttering opinions "at variance with the narrative of holy writ." "Is every man," asked Lord JOHN, "who has made a physical discovery, to ask every magistrate whether his demonstration is at variance with some ignorant interpretation of the Scriptures, before he ventures to publish it to the world?" Lord JOHN vindicates the right of freely discussing all subjects, in religion as well as science, by the examples of the disciples who refused to obey the dictate of the magistrate that they should be silent. He showed how the attempt to repress intellectual or scientific progress has not succeeded in establishing the old opinion, but only in causing its overthrow through a violent convulsion. But Lord JOHN did not stop at this comparatively low position; he asserted that "the first step to the discovery of truth is the exercise of the faculties of the human mind." He was not content with asserting the right of truth to its own free utterance, but he insisted upon "the free circulation of truth and error."

This, even at the present day, is a really courageous position; not the less courageous for being strictly logical and confirmed in its wisdom by experience. Lord JOHN might have immensely increased his authorities. There is no truth, however early uttered in the history of mankind, that has not been strengthened by subsequent discoveries. The square of the hypothesis is equal to the square of the two sides as much in our own day as it was in the days of THALES. The two new commandments that men should love God with all their hearts, and that they should love one another, have continued to gain in force and in the practical obedience of mankind, exactly in proportion as they have been discussed with freedom by large numbers, and not simply uttered dogmatically by priests in uniform. On the other hand, dogmatic errors which were invulnerable while discussion was forbidden, have fallen beneath argument as soon as discussion was free. That sceptical philosopher LUCERIUS was not put in his right place by the dogmatism of Rome in his day, or even of Rome in ours, but by that free discussion of facts which has shown the insufficiency of his knowledge. TOM PAIN has ceased to be an opponent worth remembering, now that his little book must no longer be read in secret. Nay, PALEY has ceased to lend his aid to scepticism, now that free discussion has admitted higher minds, and the orthodox have learned from their opponents to raise the discussion above the low grounds on which he placed it. The most bigoted now admit that the great truths of the Creation are not to be comprehended and settled like questions of watch-making. It is free discussion, in truth, that has given finite reason its fling, and shown it that it cannot compass the creation or measure the truth of all things. Lord JOHN, therefore, might have told the whole story of dogmatic scepticism as a corroboration of his leading principle.

In all this there is nothing new to the *Leader*. The distinctive principle with which we started was the right of every opinion to its own free utterance. We contended equally with Lord JOHN, that free discussion would be in the interest of truth. And not only of truth, but of something which belongs to truth, though not part of it. We have always held and maintained that freedom of discussion would conduce to respectful consideration for the vanishing opinions of the past.

Human powers are incapable of complete knowledge, or of any absolute knowledge except in the divinely-inspired form of instinct, which is independent of reason; but the freer discussion is, the more conscious we are of this common imperfection, and new opinion, knowing that it must die, has the stronger sympathy for old dogma on its death bed, knowing that old dogma was the new opinion of a former day.

It was persecution that made new opinion contraband, that forced upon it all its lawlessness, upon its votaries all their bitterness. For no custom-house was so easily evaded as that of dogma. The Inquisition itself could not prevent the converse of thought, but could only identify the belief in mathematically-demonstrated truths with revolution; rendering, for instance, every astronomer who believed that two and two make four *ipso facto* an enemy to constituted authority. Lord JOHN perceives, not only that Governments and hierarchies, but even Young Men's Christian Associations, must beware how they place themselves in direct antagonism to any rule that two and two make four. The prohibitions on discussion were evaded; evasion is always immoral; and in this sense, the evasions borrowed their worst vice from the bad government they counteracted. The master of satire related in plain language the facts recorded in the most Sacred Volumes and converted them to ridicule by bringing them in juxtaposition with homely notions of modern discoveries; but he cast ridicule on the *truth* that came down to us with rude cosmogonies. So again, after exposing the base attributes ascribed to divinity by dogmatical perpetuations of obsolete forms, and making us logically understand that the old mythologists had not given us logical proof of *their* God, the sceptic ventured upon the mad assertion, "There is no God." Scepticism itself, exasperated by the scourge of persecution, went beyond the utmost extravagance of religious dogma, and took its suicidal stand upon an assertion of the negative! Outrages of that kind are rendered impossible by free discussion. In our day, the sceptics, not to use a more offensive term, are represented by the calm and conscientious Secularists, who simply confess their own vocation for dealing with temporal affairs rather than eternal inquiries, while they combat the remnant of social persecution which is carried on in the name of "religion." And in our day, the leader of the Whig party, accepting an invitation from Lord SHAFESBURY and the Young Men's Christian Association, stands up in Exeter Hall to proclaim in the interest of the prevalent faith, with much historical corroboration—the fundamental principle of "*The Leader*."

THE MILITIA.

A MILITIA should be essentially a national force, never employed out of the country, except in cases of very great emergency—those severe trials which every people, at certain periods of their history, must inevitably undergo; periods when they are beset by foes, or when, in consequence of negligence, they have suffered the military machine to break down. If we had taken those steps, indicated in a recent number, as the "Basis of an Army;" if we had established those habits and institutions, that, by developing their faculties, make men good soldiers, we should not be greatly troubled to form a militia. As every man would be trained to arms from his youth up, volunteers for an embodied militia, independently of the voluntary companies, would never fail. At any moment the country could command, not a mob, but an army, to defend itself against invasion, numbering hundreds of thousands; an army which could use the spade as effectually as the rifle, so that with our wooden walls, and our wall of men, we should really need "no more bulwarks, no towers along the steep."

A militia, raised as we propose, with a partial training as a basis, might be made into a force, only less formidable than the regular army, for war purposes, and eminently beneficial to the country in time of peace. Taken young, entry into the militia corps, should be, in fact, only an entry into a higher school, where the peer and the peasant might undergo a training in common for a given period, which would not only fit them

for a military, but improve them for a civil life. To carry out this plan, camps and barracks would be needed, each with its schools and professors. Under the present system, we catch up a young fellow, thrust him into a red coat, make him submit to manual drill, and dismiss him from the parade to the public house, a prey to idleness and debauchery. Under an improved and proper system, we should consider every man who entered the corps as, for the time of his service, under the immediate guardianship of the national authorities. We should teach him to handle the pen as well as the musket; to use his brains as well as his limbs; to cultivate his affection, and control his passions. We should set before him, not pedantically, but naturally, the highest examples. We should make him a diligent student of "common things," teach him to cook, to saw, to build, to drain, and to cultivate the earth. We should practically educate him in obedience, frugality, self-reliance, and self-renunciation; so that service in the militia might really serve many of the purposes, and, in some respects, more than the purposes, of superior schools.

For in the camp-school the great object should be not accomplishments, not unnecessary acquirements, but strictly training; and the greatest attention should be paid to the growth and ripening of the germs of moral excellence—to character, in short, and to the fullest development of physical vigour. To make a good soldier, as well as to make a good citizen, a man must have strength and self-respect; and if our youth could be imbued with self-respect, depend upon it, drunkenness, lewdness, personal uncleanness, filth of all kinds would be the exception and not the rule.

Thus trained and educated, the young militiaman would, when his term of service expired, enter civil society with tripled faculties, and a firm manly character. Instead of being a burden, he would be a benefit to society, and carry with him everywhere the habits acquired during his military training; whereas, if he preferred military life, and entered the regular army, he would take to that service the germs of all the attributes that characterize an old soldier.

Surely it would not be very difficult to approximate to some system similar to that roughly sketched above, and to blot out our present no-system, which, although it improves the men in many cases, injures them in others, and neither converts them into good soldiers nor prevents them from being bad citizens.

Do our readers need authority in support of these views? If so, let them take to heart the lecture delivered by Sir John M'NEIL at Edinburgh last week, which came so *apropos*. Let them study that lecture and see how deeply it cuts down to the roots of our recent disasters, and lays bare their origin, in the division of labour, the bad training of the poor in their home and the school, the imperfect training of our soldiers even, whom a Government has under its hands. Depend upon it, if we would keep our place as a nation, and do its high duties, we must govern more diligently, and work more assiduously to elevate from filth, intemperance, and self-debasement, those who form the basis of society.

A WORD TO SHEFFIELD.

SOME of the middle and working-classes in Sheffield hesitate whether or not to believe the "revelations" they have heard concerning LORD PALMERSTON and English foreign policy. To the majority of intelligent persons, not only in Sheffield, but in Birmingham, Newcastle, and other North and Midland towns, it has long been obvious that if the statement had been true, it would have been substantiated by the evidence which its authors affirm to be forthcoming, but which never comes. Others,

who were at first enticed into credulity by the rabid reiterations of Mr. URQUHART, have withdrawn since they have seen him convicted of uttering a false and libellous assertion. Still, a section of men, with a vulgar appetite for violence and mystery, meets at the Town Hall, which is now the Sheffield Theatre, and whither great throngs are attracted, not by faith, but by curiosity.

Of course the "Chief," set up by these enthusiasts of suspicion, is a monomaniac, utterly unworthy of attention. His notoriety arose, in the first instance, accidentally, and has continued, because it has been the business of his life to sustain it. Philosophers have observed, that individuals in his condition often betray two qualities—pertinacity and insensibility. Being, therefore, dogged and dull, and being supplied with a plea of martyrdom, by his dismissal from the diplomatic service, Mr. URQUHART is haunted by the one incident in his career which makes him "a public man," and for ever sings his own elegy, with variations of "charges" against Lord PALMERSTON.

Now, Lord PALMERSTON is not a sincere or generous statesman. *That* was not discovered at Sheffield, or by any of the Sheffield Investigators. But the people of that town, so far as they have listened to these loose-tongued idlers, have thrown away their energy and their vigilance. It is time that a re-action should be organised to represent "political Sheffield" more usefully, and in a better spirit. Indeed, such a re-action has already produced effects. Mr. MICHAEL BEAL spoke to the feelings and to the minds of the working-men who heard him, when he deprecated the violence of Councillor IRONSIDE's harangue. The worst of the ragged-tongued spouters that foamed on the platform when the coarsest oratory of Chartism was in vogue, did not surpass the brutality of Mr. IRONSIDE's invective. The display was worse than indecent—it was weak, and would bring contempt on a better cause. These personalities we notice, because, as Mr. J. A. LANGFORD said, the Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee, which assumed to lead the working classes to a comprehension of politics and diplomacy has degenerated into a cabal of defamation and scurrility. Is this to be the end of all self-led movements on the part of the people? Is it to be in Sheffield now as it was in every town in England formerly? The process, in the unripe time of Chartism, was almost regular. First, the industrious community in a given neighbourhood acquired ideas, aspirations, hopes. It fixed upon one or more leaders. It formed a Society, a Committee, a League, a Convention. The prominent men worked forward to a certain point; then dissensions sprang up in the council. One man was marked as a traitor, another as a spy. The body of the party, instead of suppressing, by impatience and intolerance, the bickerings of its leaders, broke into sections, and died of the disease of jealousy.

Will it be so again, and whenever the working classes combine? May we hope not—that the froth has been blown from the surface of that vast political society constituted by "the people!" The example of Sheffield is not entirely discouraging. If Mr. URQUHART were actually a "leader," and if his "followers" had any force or union, the prospect would be indeed deplorable. But we cannot conceive that a great town should ever be given up to the hallucinations of a half-witted mystery-monger and the actors of his company. Mr. SAMUEL JACKSON may assure himself that Russia chooses her agents with more discretion than to pay a fantastic egotist to asperse KOSUTH and MAZZINI. He may remember that some years ago a similar confusion was excited

in the midland towns by the same unintelligible monomania. The importance of the Sheffield agitation consists in this:—that it is a sign of political life, that it proves in the working-classes a tendency to organise, and to form independent judgments upon political affairs. But what is to be thought of men who applaud while a penny lecturer tells that Shire-motes must be restored—who do not laugh at the muddy mind of a ranter who says that to study principles is a sign of idiocy—who do not scout a shameless adventurer who relates conversations with persons he has never seen, who regrets the shorn branches of Prerogative, who propose the abolition of parliamentary government, and who mistakes the ridicule of the public for a conspiracy to suppress *him*. We shall be glad to hear that the last of these follies has been enacted, and that the working men of Sheffield will not, because they extract some common-place information from an individual who knows nothing but what is familiar to every politician, accept him as an oracle. The Oracle of political Sheffield ought not to make Sheffield ridiculous. The courage that is wanted is not recklessness; the enthusiasm that is wanted is not insanity.

All that the people in the north and midland towns, or elsewhere, have learned from this egregious egotist is reducible to a statement of the circumstances of one incident. That "disclosure" contained some truth, and, as the "divulging" trade promised to succeed, the discarded understrapper of diplomacy imagined a complication of bribes, crimes, mysteries, until the black burlesque "loomed" so hugely and hideously, that none but a purchased paper would be its "organ." These matters have been so thoroughly explained in London that it would be impossible in that metropolis to revive the imposture. To all appearance, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Newcastle are disinclined to be deceived. Mr. GEORGE DAWSON has taken a very creditable part in disposing of the calumnies against M. MAZZINI. The *Birmingham Journal* also has discredited the vapid ravings of the *Free Press*.

The working classes, destined to be the depositaries of a vast power, will do well to take more political exercise. It will give them health and vigour. The present period is an opportunity. A misconducted and aimless war is carried on against Russia. A minister stands at the head of affairs professing sympathy with the liberalism of Europe, which he has systematically betrayed and persecuted. A lawless and irresponsible Government in France has seduced England into the habits of despotism. We are losing position and character. Long hated throughout Christendom for our abused power, we are in danger of being despised. These are points for all classes seriously to consider. But the aristocracy will not consider them. They connive at the humiliation of England, because among them exists the ineradicable feudal feeling which makes them look upon the expectant classes of their own country as worse enemies than the military oppressors of Europe. If the middle and the industrious orders of people do not provide against the dangers of the future, the aristocracy will not.

Now, political knowledge is not gained from wretched quibblers, who prate about the curse of parliamentary government, by a senseless repetition of tales about sealed boxes at the Foreign Office, the Princess LIEVEN's bribe, or the terrible secrets that lie under the House of Commons, one day to destroy it by a moral explosion. These are the puerilities of political life—the garbage of the demagogue—the blight of well-aimed agitation. In Sheffield there exist the materials of a liberal organization. Let its

people clear their Town Hall of crazy rhapsodists and degraded dupes, and convert it into a centre of real political vitality.

THE SARDINIAN STATES. THEIR HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND LAWS. (From a Correspondent.)

THE army which, in conjunction with every other department of his realm, had been thoroughly organised by CHARLES EMMANUEL, formed the chief, if not the sole, care of his successor. Botta says of VICTOR AMADEUS III., "Ch'ei faeva più stirna di un tamburino che d'un letterato," (that he cared more for a drummer than for a savant). Certain it is that on the maintenance of this army, on his immense retinue, and on the pleasures of the hunt, he squandered all the treasures of the realm, and accumulated, in times of profound peace, a debt of nearly 5,000,000L. VICTOR never looked beyond the limits of his own kingdom, nor even into the necessities and claims of his own subjects, whom he left to the tender mercies of the priests, while he, with his court and nobles, busied themselves with the pleasures of the field, and with sham-fights on parade.

A French army had assembled at the foot of the Alps before the Alpine king dreamed that any democratic influences could have crept in among his loyal and respectable people. The French nation, too long taxed to pay for the pastimes of their rulers, who revelled while they starved, had decreed that absolutism, coupled with profligacy and imbecility, should end for that day at least. Long and silently they had expounded their doctrines of the "people's rights" among their neighbours, and just at this juncture in Savoy such doctrines fell on fruitful soil. Not that the Savoyards were disloyal at heart. They were weary and passive, and MONTESQUIEU's troops had invaded their territory before VICTOR had levied sufficient taxes to set on foot his much-vaunted army, who had never yet seen a battle. By the time it was in readiness, Nice and Savoy had both been conquered by the French, whose unscrupulous agents met, however, at the hands of the brave Sardinians, such a repulse as taught them for a time to cease their marauding expeditions.

Energy and decision might have remedied all. At the head of an army of 50,000 every man of whom was devoted to the royal cause, VICTOR might have recovered his lost territory and defied the invaders; but he squandered his time in seeking to ally himself with the other Italian princes, all too indolent or too weak to aid him, and when, after witnessing the fate of the French king, he joined the allied powers, and received from England such subsidies as were necessary to keep his army in the field, he yet trusted his own and his country's interests in the hands of wily, grasping, treacherous Austria. With Austria for his friend, who only desired to see him reduced to such extremities as should compel him to buy her aid by a cession of territory, the King of Sardinia sent out his army under Austrian generals to meet the republican troops, headed by BONAPARTE, at Massena!

The Piedmontese soldiers fought bravely; but against such odds; with generals who betrayed them to, rather than led them against, the enemy; with Italians against them—for the Genoese connived at BONAPARTE's passage along the Ligurian territory—how could success attend them. The direst, most entire defeats followed one upon the other. The king lived to sign away at Oberasero nearly all his hereditary dominions on *terra ferma*, then died for very shame, leaving to his son the mockery of a crown, and a blot where his own name should have stood beside his ancestors.

That son was no EMMANUEL PHILIBERT who should redeem his father's name from ignominy and wrest his paternal lands from the usurper. If their passive virtues were not altogether extinct, the heroism, the grand unflinching steadfastness which had distinguished so many of the Savoy princes for nearly eight centuries, had died out altogether from the main line. In truth, virtue and heroism seemed altogether extinct in Italy, else BONAPARTE could not stand out to-day, for a hero he was not, but seemed to be, surrounded as he was by cravens and cowards whose paltry vices made his very crimes appear less heinous than they were. Far be it from us to attempt to justify French insolence and aggression, fraught at all times with such baneful effects

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to Italy, yet, judging the Italians by their own proverb, "who suffers deserves it;" they are more entitled to sympathy than the French to execration.

One after another the Italians prostrated themselves under the heel of their scornful conqueror. CHARLES EMMANUEL might yet have saved Piedmont, had he understood the hearts of his people, as well as did that conqueror, who wrote the Directory that "one regiment of Piedmontese troops was stronger than the whole Cispalpine republic." But what little power was left to him among his subjects, CHARLES used to express with undue hastiness, and even barbarity, all symptoms of revolt or dissatisfaction, that his own overbearing control, added to the miseries of the late taxation, gave rise to; so that when the French, having secured peace with Austria by the treaty of Campoferrino, had nothing more to dread or hope from the Sardinian king, they first incited his own subjects to rebel against him, and after exposing him to the most ignominious treatment, depriving him of all but the resemblance of royalty, they put the finishing stroke to their policy, by forcing him to give over all his continental dominions into their hands! CHARLES EMMANUEL signed his abdication and retired to the island of Sardinia, and for twenty-four years Piedmont remained passive in the hands of strangers, shifted from one to the other, regardless of her own destinies, or of her royal rulers in their exile.

At the termination of that period, when Europe awoke from her slumbers to league against NAPOLEON, whom France, consistent always in her inconstancy, deserted in his hour of need, VICTOR EMMANUEL received permission to take possession of his brother's dominions, who had ceded them in his favour.

By virtue of the infamous Vienna parchment, which must reflect eternal shame on all whose signatures are affixed thereto, Genoa—whose Ligurian traditions of republicanism and freedom made the idea of a union with the Piedmontese monarchy odious in the extreme—Genoa was, regardless of her menaces and protestations, annexed to the continental dominions of the King of Sardinia. Russia and Prussia, intent on crushing the nationalities round their immediate domains, were willing that Austria should be recognised "as legitimate sovereign of Tetrica, Dalmatia, Venice, the islands hitherto belonging to the Venetians in the Adriatic, the duchies of Milan and Mantua, the Tyrol, Friuli, Trieste, Carraria, Upper Carinthia, etc., and also of the Valteline, Bario, Chiavenna, and the territories formerly constituting the Republic of Ragusa." So decreed Austria, Spain, France, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, and Great Britain, "in the name of the holy and undivided Trinity."

In the name of "God and humanity," Italy also awoke, in silence and in weakness it might be, but no less solemnly, registered a different vow. Piedmont has begun to fulfil it, is fulfilling it; every Italian state and Italian heart will aid her to fulfil it, until in letter and in spirit that oath shall be accomplished. Then let the above-mentioned nations, at war already among themselves, remember their decree.

The first cry that greeted VICTOR EMMANUEL after his welcome to his hereditary dominions, was that "Guerra ai Tedeschi," which from time immemorial had rung, and does still ring, in the ears of Italian princes. On this war against the Austrians on national grounds, and on the winning a constitution for themselves, the minds of all the Piedmontese were bent. They saw that their king, despite the grudges that he ought to feel for Austrian treachery and Austrian desertion, was willing to settle down by the side of the traitors, gloating on the booty that their treachery had won. They saw that their king was intent on restoring the ancient regime; that by his *lettres de cachet* he intended to set aside all law and the administration of justice when it interfered with his royal will. The Genoese vowed fiercely that if they must be subject to kingly yoke they would submit to no tyrant. The Piedmontese were glad to have their king among them, they had suffered much and learned much during the last twenty-four years of the horrors of anarchy and of civil war; they desired to go hand-in-hand with their rulers; to be subjects, but not slaves. Their demands were reasonable but the king was inexorable. Too arbitrary to yield, too weak to resist,

he abdicated his crown in favour of his brother CHARLES FELIX, and appointed CHARLES ALBERT, Prince of Carignano, regent in his absence. Had he ascended the throne as king, instead of as regent, at that critical juncture, it is probable that the whole aspect of Italian affairs would have been changed. In a concluding article we will try and enter into the merits and demerits of the deeds and character of this man who, had he been a CROMWELL or a LUTHER, might have given back Italy to the Italians; who, as CHARLES ALBERT, with all his shortcomings and failings, did re-make a kingdom out of the disjointed, disunited Sardinian States; did consolidate it, did reform it, did give it to Italy as a bulwark and a foreshadowing of that which is to come.

MR. F. O. WARD ON THE SMALL TUNNEL SYSTEM.

THE controversy between MR. F. O. WARD on the one hand, and MESSRS. STEPHENSON, CUBITT, and BIDDER, the eminent engineers, on the other, has been continued during the week with considerable vigour. MR. STEPHENSON, calculating by a formula, propounds, for the North-side main drainage, colossal tunnels, costing 1,600,000£; MR. F. O. WARD, relying on the experience of MR. ROE, who, it appears, passed twenty years in experimenting on the run of the Fleet sewer in all weathers, fixes less than half this size and cost as ample for the purpose. MR. WARD holds out a saving of three-quarters of a million sterling on the north side alone; and a still larger relative economy on the south. He advocates, with this view, the main drainage scheme put in by MR. ROE; and he shows that, to defeat this formidable rival, MESSRS. STEPHENSON, CUBITT, and BAZALGETTE, have had recourse to expedients by no means of a creditable nature. This, we think, appears plainly from the subjoined passage in a letter published by MR. WARD, in the *Daily News* of Thursday last.

The point in question, in this passage, we must premise, is the alleged misquotation by MR. STEPHENSON of the declivity and drainage area of his great High level tunnel, in order to bring it into factitious conformity with a formula which had been employed to show MR. ROE's tunnel inadequate to the duty required of it. This misquotation, MR. BIDDER describes as only an "apparent discrepancy," adding, that MR. STEPHENSON had explained this to MR. WARD, at an interview at Lord EBRINGTON'S house, but that, in consequence of MR. WARD'S "superficial knowledge," the explanation had failed to produce "any clear conception in his mind."

MR. WARD'S reply is as follows:—

The discrepancy in question is not an apparent, but a real one. It is of the utmost importance. It involves the whole question, whether the high level flood-interception, which particularly characterizes MR. BAZALGETTE'S plan, can or cannot be accomplished by the tunnel designed for the purpose, tested by the same formula which is employed to test JOHN ROE'S. I will, therefore, concisely explain this point.

The outfall length of the High-level line, running from Hackney to the Lea, stands drawn to scale, and, figured in red ink, in our published sections, as falling 1 in 1,359; which declivity is also printed, opposite the same sewer, in Table 1 of the North-side Drainage Report.

The duty assigned to this sewer by MR. BAZALGETTE, at page 1 of his High-level Report, is "the diversion of the whole of the sewage and flood-waters of 14 square miles of the upper districts."

Nothing can be plainer than this statement, coupled with the sections. The "whole of the flood-waters" from "14 square miles" are to go through a tunnel of 12 feet 6 inches diameter, falling 1 in 1,359.

On the 30th October, 1854, MR. BAZALGETTE reported against JOHN ROE'S plan; showing by the old formula that JOHN ROE'S 7 foot 6 tunnel, falling 1 in 480, and proposed as a flood line for seven square miles, has a carrying power of only 15,000 cubic feet per minute against a duty of 28,000; and therefore is too small. Tried by the same formula MR. BAZALGETTE'S own High-level sewer is inadequate to the duty he assigns it; for the duty is 39,000 cubic feet per minute, and the carrying power only 32,000.

On the 11th of December following, two months after MR. BAZALGETTE had committed himself to this mode of calculation, MR. STEPHENSON, in his turn, reported on MR. ROE'S plan. How could he confirm MR. BAZALGETTE'S calculations against JOHN ROE, yet save MR. BAZALGETTE'S High level line from condemnation on similar grounds?

If the nominal duty of MR. BAZALGETTE'S tunnel could be reduced, and its nominal discharging power increased, the two might be brought into apparent

conformity; and the condemnation, while holding good as against JOHN ROE, might be averted from MR. BAZALGETTE.

MR. STEPHENSON may have been totally unconscious of the effect of the course here indicated; but it is precisely the course he pursued. He reduced MR. BAZALGETTE'S flood area from 14 square miles to 7; and increased the slope of the tunnel from 1 in 1,359 to 1 in 600. The duty was thus brought down to 45,000 cubic feet per minute; while the carrying power was raised to 47,000 cubic feet per minute. The condemnatory formula held good as against JOHN ROE; but MR. BAZALGETTE'S line was saved.

The passage of MR. STEPHENSON'S report, in which the duty and carrying power of MR. BAZALGETTE'S High-level sewer are thus brought into factitious conformity with the formula employed against JOHN ROE, contains, in a parenthesis, the remarkable words "as already explained." These words are surely misplaced in a paragraph which reverses all previous explanations; and quotes, the one doubled, the other halved, the slope and flood-area set forth in all previous documents. The sewer "as previously explained" was shown taking off the upper Fleet-valley floodwaters to the Lea; the same sewer, as now newly explained, is shown letting the bulk of those floods rush down the Fleet river to the Thames. The words "as already explained" scarcely do justice to the suddenness and magnitude of changes such as these.

One more remark before I quote this singular passage. It will be observed that the reduction of flood area is so put as not to attract the notice of a cursory reader. It takes a good deal of study to detect that the maximum floods (which govern the size of a flood-line) are to be taken, not as before from fourteen square miles, but only from seven. That it is so, however, stands proved by the reduction of the duty from 59,000 to 45,000 cubic feet per minute.

I now give MR. STEPHENSON'S language *verbatim*:

"The High-level sewer (as already explained) must act as a drainage sewer for seven square miles, and remove the sewage, and a portion of the storm waters, from another seven square miles, estimated at about 45,000 cubic feet per minute. The lower portion of the sewer, designed for this purpose, would discharge 47,000 cubic feet per minute, being 12ft. 6in. in diameter, with a fall of 1 in 600."

Can a fall of 1 in 600 be more plainly affirmed than here? Can such language be fairly construed to imply a fall of 1 in 1,359, brought up to an equality with 1 in 600 by working the sewer under pressure, so that the sewage, accumulating in the tunnel above, would, by its hydraulic head, force a passage below? For what reason should we build a sewer thus afflicted (if I may so say) with congenital stricture? Why gratuitously create, in the Hackney valley, the evils we deplore in the river-side districts—the outward pressure and flooding below, the retarded current and deposit above? Why not at once cure the stricture by a few simple adjustments of relative size, calculated to bring about a real conformity between carrying power and duty?

When MR. STEPHENSON, at the interview to which reference has been made, offered this explanation of the discrepancy, I felt it my bounden duty as a Commissioner to declare to him, in the plainest terms, that I considered his explanation inadmissible, and that I maintained my objection in all its original force.

To the Tubular controversy, of which this Tunnel question is, according to MR. WARD, the logical development, he adverts as a debate which may now be regarded as closed, observing:—

Last year, no doubt, a commission of eminent engineers declared my views on tubular drainage utterly opposed to sound principle and practice; and they protested by a resignation *en masse* against the adoption of those views by the Government. But, during the present year, the successors of that body have, I am happy to say, at my instance, caused several hundreds of pipe sewers to be dug down on and examined, with results so satisfactory as to place the success of the tubular system beyond all further contestation. Both in the metropolis and in the provinces that system is now being extended with extraordinary rapidity; and I no longer hesitate to mention cases which a few years ago would have raised a shout of derision. Thus, I can point out to MR. BIDDER, in the metropolis, 250 middle-sized houses drained in combination through a single 6-inch pipe: which does the work perfectly, and is the cleaner for its abundant scour. The sewage and flood-waters of considerable towns now pass through 15 and 20-inch pipes—sizes which, in the old days of brick, were not thought excessive for a single house. Pipe drainage is, in fact, a settled question—a battle fairly fought and won—and with which I shall occupy myself no more. My business at present is not with tubes but tunnels.

MR. BIDDER charges MR. WARD with having used towards MR. BAZALGETTE (the engineer of the Commission of Sewers, of which MR. WARD is a member), "threats of unflinching persecution," unless he would, "against his conscientious conviction," fall in with MR. WARD'S views. MR.

WARD replies with admirable calmness and temper:—

Mr. Bidder has referred, in terms which I cannot but think inconsiderate, to supposed "threats" and "persecutions" employed by me for the propagation of my ideas. The only "threats" and "persecutions" I have used are such as I now employ towards Mr. Bidder. I persecute him with arguments—reasonable, I hope, good-humoured, I am sure—in favour of progress and improvement. I threaten him with incessant reiteration of my appeals, till impetuosity weary out resistance. No man has any other kind of threat or persecution to complain of, or to fear, from me.

In answer to Sir W. CURRY, Mr. WARD observes:—

One word, sir, in reply to the note of Sir W. Cubitt; who contents himself with recording an unexplained dissent from my views. I do not despair of one day obtaining Sir W. Cubitt's support, when I reflect that he—now a warm advocate for Messrs. Bazalgette and Haywood's scheme against John Roe's—pronounced, so lately as June 14, 1853, his decided opinion against Sewage Interception generally, declaring such a system unnecessary "if proper means were taken to make the Thames, as it ought to be, a proper receptacle and sewer to take away the filth of the metropolis and of the surrounding districts." (G. Lond. Drainage Bill Ev.; answer 3,399.)

Mr. WARD concludes his letter in the following terms:—

The proposition which I and my friends now advance, on the strength of John Roe's experience, is simply this: that it is possible to save for the north side ratepayers three-quarters of a million sterling, by a judicious modification of the colossal tunnels proposed by our eminent antagonists.

Should we succeed in establishing this proposition, we shall have completed the last link in the sanitary organisation of towns, and may usefully address ourselves to the rural branch of our great argument—the agricultural utilisation of sewage, the transformation of noxious refuse into productive property, and the creation of a large municipal revenue out of a present cause of burd'ensome taxation. But the tunnel question comes first; and it is for the press to determine, on behalf of the public, whether a case is made out for inquiry, or whether our opponents are to be supported in their demand for the peremptory suppression of the debate.

I have the honour to be, sir, &c.,

F. O. WARD.

12, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, Nov. 13.

Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

PEACE OR WAR.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

Sir.—The winter, which is now gradually setting in, will very probably prove a long and severe one; nor are our political prospects less gloomy than the approaching season.

With a long and sanguinary war before us, the results of which no one can foretell—a war which is rapidly exhausting the patience and the resources of those who have to pay for it—the political landscape before us is not particularly cheering. Nor do I think the state of affairs much improved by the comforting assurance of the leading journal, that this is "pre-eminently the people's war." The people are already beginning to grumble at their increased burdens.

If this be really the people's war, all I can say is, I am very sorry for their infatuation, as they will, from first to last, be the great sufferers by it, whatever may be the enormous increase of profits to the leading journal which supports it.

We all know, to our cost, that bread, and the other necessities of life, are not only very dear now, but every month are becoming more and more so. Our foreign merchants, and our great mercantile houses at home, are fast becoming bankrupts. Shopkeepers, and little tradesmen, who used to take their annual holiday at the seaside, despite of increased profits, are losing money, and becoming ruined from the actual falling off of the demands of their customers; for no one in these days of trouble, parts with a sixpence with-

out thinking twice about it. A great change has taken place. Those who four years ago were enabled to command the luxuries of life, can now barely pay for its mere necessities. The cause of this it is not difficult to explain. Money is scarce, and hard to come by; provisions dear, and increasing in value; taxation doubled upon decreased means of paying it.

But this is not all. In the large manufacturing districts of the West and North of England, where the bulk of our labouring population are collected together in great masses, commercial affairs are fast coming to a standstill. I state the following on the authority of an able journal, and leave your readers to say whether there is any exaggeration on my part.

"The high price of provisions, the tightness of the money market, the lack of confidence, through business being carried on without profit, and in many cases, with very serious loss, all cast such a gloom upon our commercial transactions of every description as to make the general aspect very dismal."

It is not difficult to foresee the results of such a state of things. Already the manufacturers of Manchester, Salford, and its vicinity as well as other large towns in the West of England, have given a formal notice to their factory labourers that this week they will begin to work at short time (the larger capitalists, according to the *Times*, have taken twelve per cent. off their wages, which has ended in a strike), as they cannot see the utility of producing articles which they are unable to sell except at a sacrifice.

Nor are commercial affairs in Paris in a more prosperous state; money is every day becoming of more value, and credit as rapidly failing. The Bank of France is almost in a state of bankruptcy, from which it can only extricate itself by most ruinous sacrifices which will rebound, at no very distant day, with a terribly felt force and pressure upon every portion of the community even should they be preserved from national ruin.

Nor can England, in spite of her superior management and caution, bound up as she is, whether for good or evil with France, escape such a state of things without serious difficulty and loss, the ultimate effects of which must fall upon the working population; the consequence I could easily picture, but dare not trust myself to describe—such a picture as would cause the philanthropist to mourn, and even the coldest politician to look grave.

Even to those who are fortunate enough to get employment the approaching winter will be a sore season of temptation and of trial; involving them in much distress and misery, even if they can keep starvation from their doors. On the bed of sickness and in the hours of their distress, they may be compelled to learn Nature's first grand moral lesson—

"We need to suffer that we may learn to pity."

There is indeed a retributive justice for nations as well as for individuals; we ought not therefore to be surprised if some portion of the misery we have heaped upon foreign shores should recoil upon our own, the more terribly felt because unexpected. The large stores of corn we destroyed in the Crimea are now wanted at home. Verily, war is an avenging deity, and exacts his victims from either side, whether by famine or by the sword.

With the exception of some "of the newspapers," who are making money by the war, we believe all classes are getting very sick of it; and even "the people" who, the "leading journal" tells us, "have given their whole heart and soul to it, and understand it with a clearness denied to grander personages and more subtle intellects," will, I have little doubt, before the winter has passed away, repudiate the assertion of the *Times* in a manner not the most flattering to the vanity of that most "veracious" journal.

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CLUB.

RECKLESS TRADING.—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, in delivering judgment in the Court of Bankruptcy on the case of Scully and Scully, cheesemongers, of Curtain-road, Shoreditch, remarked:—"This case exemplified strongly reckless trading even to a remarkable degree. But there was another question of more serious importance—that of obtaining goods under false pretences; and, if they were found guilty, the Court had no option but to withhold protection. The bankrupts were certainly young and inexperienced when they took to the business of their

father in 1852, but that did not justify their subsequent conduct. The reckless character of the trading was apparent from the report of Mr. Pennell, which stated that during two years and seven months, while the aggregate transactions were 81,000*l.*, the profits were returned at the very small sum of 48*7l.* We find they never took stock. They kept no stock-book, and, though they kept a cash-book, it did not appear it had ever been cast up or balanced during the trading. While the profits (48*7l.*) were scarcely a farthing in the pound on their transactions (81,000*l.*), the trade expenses were 2,669*l.*; the partnership drawings, 1,069*l.*, and the losses and bad debts were about the same as the profits. The next question was whether the bankrupt, Thomas Scully, had obtained from Mr. Lamin goods fraudulently, or by false pretences. Mr. Lamin had been in the habit of dealing with these parties for a long period, and had trusted them to a large amount; and they seem to have been regular in their payments. It was complained by Mr. Lamin, that on the 18th of May last, shortly before the bankruptcy, Thomas Scully had obtained goods by representing that the firm was in solvent circumstances. It appeared that on two different occasions subsequent to this transaction, the bankrupts made payments for previous purchases. It was true that Thomas Scully, on Mr. Lamin saying to him that he would not trust them any more—they must bring cash—replied that they were perfectly solvent, and quite prepared to pay ready money. But this was evidently not done with a fraudulent intention, for he did not apply the goods to his own use. The bankrupts appeared to have gone, on hand overhand, till bankruptcy ensued; but, under all the circumstances, he (the Commissioner) could not find them guilty of fraud. There were mitigating circumstances, and, therefore, the certificates would be of the second class. The certificate of Thomas Scully would be suspended for twelve months from the date of the adjudication (7th of June); that of the other bankrupt, for nine months." Protection was granted.

THE WEST INDIES.—By the last mail, we learn that the Jamaica House of Assembly was in session, and that the flour market was active; that at Barbadoes the weather was highly favourable for agricultural operations; and that at Grenada a great quantity of rain had done much injury to the roads. At British Guiana, the new Harbour Regulation Bill had passed. The subject of the water supply and drainage was occupying attention. The weather was fine, and all the estates were busily engaged in making sugar. The canes for the next year's crop looked well. At Chili, Congress was adjourned; there was a great depression in commercial matters; copper was very scarce. From Bolivia we learn that scarcely had Belzu left before revolutionary movements broke out in various places. On the 16th of September, Colonel Gutierrez, Dr. Tapia, General Lanza, and Colonel Montalvo, Yanez, Marin, and many others raised the revolutionary standard in Pucanori. General Molea, with a force of about one hundred men and two guns, marched to attack the revolutionists, but Lanza, hearing of his approach, left the town; he was, however, afterwards met by the Government forces, and Zapata and Moscoso, two of the revolutionary leaders, were killed. In Corcora, Dr. Linares and others also got up a revolutionary movement, but it was put down by the National Guard, and the arrival of the cavalry who had accompanied Belzu to the coast. Linares and the other leaders escaped. Some of the periodicals of La Paz state that the revolution is quite put down in the north, but in Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, and La Sierra, all was not yet quiet.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.—At the dinner in the Guildhall on the 9th instant, Lord Palmerston, in acknowledging the toast of his health, observed:—"If ever there was a moment when those who are charged with such a duty may feel peculiarly proud of the honour conferred upon them, and also peculiarly sensitive as to the deep responsibility which that honourable charge imposes, the present moment is beyond question the greatest that ever was in the memory of man; for never did a nation present a nobler spectacle to the world than does the British nation at this time. We have entered into a great contest, not rashly, not hastily, not with levity, but upon full and mature deliberation. We have entered into that contest because we felt that the war was necessary as well as just, and this nation evinces, from one end of the country to the other, a steady, a calm, but a deliberate determination to submit to every sacrifice which the conduct of the war may entail, to show itself equal to every exertion which the prosecution of that war may require, to exhibit the utmost constancy in carrying on the struggle, and to continue its sacrifices and its exertions until peace shall be obtained on conditions such as we may be entitled to demand." These remarks were continually greeted with loud cheers.—Lord John Russell, in acknowledging the toast of the House of Commons, with which his name was coupled, was received with mingled cheers and hisses, so loud as to render his few remarks inaudible. Having briefly referred to the election of the present Lord Mayor as an evidence of the triumph of civil and religious liberty, he hurriedly sat down.—The absence of the Lady Mayoress at the banquet was excused on the ground of ill-health.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

There was something paradoxical and startling in LIEBIG's assertion that the surest test of a nation's civilization was the amount of sulphuric acid it produced and consumed. Think of Memphis and of Tyre, think of Athens illustrious in all directions, of Rome the great colonist, of Spain and Italy during the middle ages, recall their splendours and the glories of their art, their literature, their philosophy, their military achievements and their administrative organizations, and then imagine the chemist gauging all these with statistics of sulphuric acid. Nevertheless the paradox is a truth. The test is absolute. Civilization, in its widest sense, means the conquest of man over nature, the predominance of the civil over the savage state; and the means of this conquest, as well as its most striking results, are the appliances of Science. PLATO could discourse grandly on the Good, the Beautiful, and the True; SOPHOCLES could exalt the minds of men by his emboldening pictures of human constancy under suffering; PHIDIAS could wile the world with noble sculpture, and by thus proving the sovereignty of man and the illimitable reach of his faculties, impel him to broader conquests; but PLATO could not shut his door with a lock, SOPHOCLES could not print a copy of his *Antigone*, PHIDIAS could only work by torch-light when the daylight failed him. The most ordinary and indispensable of our "common things" would have been astonishments to them. A farthing rushlight would have made SEMIRAMIS herself dance for joy; and the dreadful RAMSES would have built a pyramid to the inventor of Windsor soap.

This sort of comparison might be extended through vast spaces of columnar rhetoric, with ease to the writer if not with profit to the reader. We touch the point, and pass on to the conclusion, that the "moral" to be drawn from Industrial Exhibitions, such as our Crystal Palace and the Grande Exposition at Paris, lies perhaps less in the triumphs of Art and the magnificences of Industry, than in the triumphs of Science applied to the Arts, and above all in the triumph of *cheapness*—which means wider distribution of the results of conquest. The Exposition has been much written about. The topic of "Science at the Exposition" has been scarcely touched. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* there is a commencement by M. PAUL DE REMUSAT, who writes of aluminium, the newly discovered metal, an ingot of which lies on one of the tables beside an ingot of silver. The history of the discovery of this metal is given with great clearness and precision, from its hypothetical existence, assumed on purely analogical grounds, to that of its actual production last year. The story told by M. de REMUSAT is too long for us to narrate here, after him, but it may be acceptable to our readers to have the principal points reproduced in a briefer compass.

All bodies are classed as metals, or as metalloids (the latter absurd name indicating precisely the *reverse* of what etymology suggests, namely, non-metallic bodies). Every one knows what a metal is, at least roughly; although when told that lime, for instance, is a metallic compound—the oxide of a metal—"every one" may begin to feel a little puzzled. And perhaps if told that hydrogen gas has also considerable claims to be ranked as a metal, when viewed in its chemical relations, "every one" may feel his head somewhat dizzy. Not to confuse him, however, let us state that when Sir HUMPHRY DAVY discovered that lime had a metallic base, it became theoretically evident that all alkalis, and all earths, were oxides of metals, although the metals could not in many cases be produced isolated. Lime, for example, is the oxide of a metal—*calcium*; barya, the oxide of a metal—*barium*; alumina the oxide of a metal,—*aluminium*; magnesia of a metal—*magnesium*, and so on. But many of these metals, *aluminium* and *magnesium*, for example were purely hypothetical existences. They had never been obtained isolated from oxygen, as *potassium* had been separated from *potass*. Experiments not only failed, but theory (to which alone these metals owed their existence), proclaimed that experiments must fail to separate them. The laws of affinity seemed to say, that in proportion as two bodies were eager to unite, in that same proportion would they be loth to separate; just as two lovers are less anxious to part from each other than from their respective aunts or guardians. Potassium is avid of oxygen, clutches it from the air even at ordinary temperatures, and, if thrown into water, wrenches the oxygen from the hydrogen, and clasps it in its eager embrace. Gold, on the contrary, has for oxygen that amount of affection which Miss JEWSBURY wittily calls "not love, but tepid preference." The two can only be made to unite by complicated and careful management. Now, contrast these metals in their separating tendency: *potash* can only be decomposed by a very powerful battery, or by white heat, together with some easily oxidized substance; whereas, the oxide of gold can be decomposed even by the pale moonbeams. Therefore, said

theory, aluminium, which is the metal contained in clay, and which resists the most powerful battery, and the whitest heat, must have so strong an affinity for oxygen, that not only will its separation be next to impossible, but, if separated, that same affinity will instantly cause it to re-unite on contact with the atmosphere; and, therefore, no sooner do you get it, than you lose it; like water parted, it re-unites; like lovers separated, the two bodies rush together in a kiss.

Unluckily for theory, luckily for us, this logical precision has been a mistake. WOHLER by placing alumina (which is the oxide of aluminium, as potass is the oxide of *potassium*) in contact with potassium at a great heat, reduced the alumina to its metal—*aluminium*; and transformed the *potassium* to an oxide—*potass*; the oxygen, fickle fairy, deserted the alumina for the more ardent metal! M. SAINTE CLAIRE DEVILLE, however, in 1854, showed that WOHLER had not produced a pure metal. By a more careful experiment he succeeded in producing it pure, and such as it was recently lying on the table of the Paris Exposition, very different in its properties from the grey powder produced by WOHLER. We must refer to M. DE REMUSAT's paper for details, our remaining space can be given but to two points.

Aluminium contradicts theory: it has no powerful tendency to unite with oxygen, and yet, like some natures more tenacious than excitable, once united it has a very powerful tendency to remain so. It does not fall in love, like giddy youth, but once married *c'est pour tout de bon*. As a metal, aluminium is indeed a precious metal, for it is as light as glass, unattackable by the atmosphere, nay, also by sulphurated hydrogen which destroys silver; and even nitric acid, the most energetic of solvents, acts with great difficulty on it even at high temperatures. Finally, it makes no amalgam. And this metal so precious is excessively abundant. M. DE REMUSAT conjectures that it forms the fifth part of the earth-crust! What then keeps us from familiar use of this precious metal? Alas! the vulgar condition to which all must bow—cost of production! The problem now is, how to lessen that cost, so as to make the qualities of the metal generally available.

The reader superbly indifferent to all metals, save those which bear the impress of Her Majesty, and as curious about literature as he is careless about chemistry, may pertinently ask, what has this long story about a bit of clay to do in such a place as this? We would willingly have had it otherwise. To retail the gossip of the day, and gossip on that gossip—to notice what seems noticeable in current publications—to relax from the dignity of great subjects, and chat on passing topics, is our function; but when our story is not longer than that of CANNING's *Knife Grinder*—when there are no passing topics, no publications, no gossip, why then—we are forced to do what men destitute of conversation very often do, fall back on our dignity.

MINNESOTA AND THE FAR WEST.

Minnesota and the Far West. By Laurence Oliphant, Author of "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." Blackwood and Sons.

WHAT is the secret of American progress? Why is the Southern half of the Continent poor, and the Northern half rich? Why is there but one steamer on the Amazon, to fifteen hundred on the Mississippi? It cannot be without a cause that prosperity springs up in the territories of the Union, as naturally as moss in the forest, or that the exuberant lands in which the Mexicans and Peruvians once flourished now lie as dead as the Sahara. Half a million immigrants annually find a shelter in the United States—a majority of them from the West, though the population of Asia begins, at last, to trickle into the new world. The Republican form of government does not alone explain the contrast, for in South America there are ten Republics, covering three millions and a half of square miles, containing twelve millions of men, yet displaying less vital force than the native kingdoms of Africa. Imperial extent and despotic unity are here as powerless—for Brazil, still ruled by the House of Braganza, is more torpid and more servile than Hayti. Republican or Imperial—South America is less free than in the age of the Spanish viceroys, less happy than in the age of Columbus. Para, three hundred years old, has not yet a population of twenty thousand souls, and the Amazon, with eighty thousand miles of navigable water, floats, we have said, a single steamer—that steamer built and owned at New York. There seems, in this, a mystery. Spain, in spite of Catholicism and despotism, was once an opulent and splendid country. Spanish America was populous and civilised when North America, probably, was inhabited only by wild and wandering races. If we persevere in search of the secret, it is revealed in the fact that North America has kept pace with time, that North Americans belong to the nineteenth and South Americans to the fifteenth century. The Spanish element in the North is the initiating principle. The Northern element in the South is the only promise of redemption. In England there are two nations—modern and mediæval; the modern, which tends to the realization of a social progress commensurate with the progress of sciences and arts—the mediæval, which including royalty and feudalism, is unconsciously Pre-Raphaelite, and believes in King Arthur and the Round Table.

We have seen, in our days, how Nebraska has grown. It did not contain a thousand Americans when its laws were framed amid debates that shook the Union. Mr. Oliphant relates the short story of "Minnesota"—a new state, seated at the head of the Mississippi, and this example confirms the results of all others. In those young countries, not only is action free, but thought is free; necessity establishes the first laws, and legislature

instead of enacting, in a Brahminical spirit, statutes craftily devised to separate class from class, simply methodise the suggestions of experience, and leave the community to take its own way to fortune.

Mr. Oliphant penetrated to this farthest of the Far West across Lake Superior. Though land was on no side visible, he was there, steaming over what seemed a sea, fifteen hundred miles from the ocean, and bound on a voyage of four hundred more. Upon the shore at Masquette iron mines were recently discovered. Immediately private enterprise fixed upon the spot, works were opened, and a trade began to circulate through the district. At the western extremity of the lake—*Fond du Lac*—the River St. Louis debouches, with the City of Superior near its mouth. At this point Mr. Oliphant began to note the aspects of a country perfectly new to culture and colonization. Solid masses of forest overspread the neighbouring land; in the "City," the hotel was a barn, and many of the habitations were mere tents; yet an acre in this region doubles its value in a year. Superior stands at the head of the Lake Navigation of North America. It will be the entrepot of the states beyond. There is no rival harbour within ninety miles. The fine river St. Louis is a road prepared to bring down the produce of the western territories. Up this stream Mr. Oliphant proceeded in a canoe, and his narrative which has previously led us through Canada, becomes here romantic and pictorial. On both banks the vegetation drooped over the water in tropical brightness and profusion; the landscapes were varied and green; the glimpses of rude life were such as amazed the earliest explorers of America. Among the peculiarities of the region Mr. Oliphant describes the following:—

As nearly as possible in the centre of the continent of North America, and at an elevation of about 1800 feet above the level of the sea, extends a tract of pine-covered table-land about 100 miles square, and which probably contains a greater number of small lakes than any other district of the same size in the world. It is called Les Hauteurs des Terres, and is, in fact, the transverse watershed between the Hudson's Bay and the St. Lawrence waters, and those which run into the Gulf of Mexico. In one of its tiny lakes (Itasca) the Mississippi takes its rise, and flows due south. In another close to it the Red River finds its source, and runs north to Lake Winnipeg; while there are others, not many miles distant in a southerly direction, whose waters have an easterly outlet, and, after a short but rapid course, lose themselves in Lake Superior.

He had not reached this place in his canoe; from the St. Louis the frail vessel was carried by the Indians, through immense and dreary woods, to Sandy Lake. The Indian race exists here, as it does not exist in many parts of America, and justifies the poetical description of Fennimore Cooper. Mr. Oliphant shall take the portrait of a forest chief:—

He was the most perfect specimen of a Chippeway "brave" that I had yet seen: a magnificent fellow, standing proudly erect under his plume of hawk's feathers, that betokened a warrior who had taken in his day many a Sioux scalp. His red blanket, worked with many devices, was thrown gracefully over his shoulder; his belt was garnished with tomahawk and scalping-knife, and in his hand he held a handsomely mounted rifle. His feet were encased in richly embroidered moccasins, with fringed leggings reaching to the thigh. Altogether, his costume exhibited a combination of ribbons, feathers, beads, and paint, which was wonderfully becoming. Near him, in a respectful attitude, stood his attendant, likewise armed to the teeth, and carrying a formidable and curiously-shaped war-club, such as I had never seen before, and a red earth pipe, with a long flat stem, ornamented with coloured hair.

The Winnebagoes preserve their antique customs—not as theatrical exhibitions to justify extortion from the stranger, but in their integrity:—

In the centre of the village stood the medicine-pole, decorated as usual with skins and streamers, and near it a long oval bower, which from its position, was probably the medicine-tent, in which are performed those singular rites which Free Masons affirm connect the Winnebagoes to their fraternity. It is certain that there is a society in the tribe, the secret of which is kept most sacred, and one object of which is to relieve the poor. The members of this society, or medicine-men, are held in very high estimation by the tribe. They enjoy this distinction by virtue of possessing the medicine-stone, which they are supposed to carry in their stomachs. When new members are to be initiated, this stone is vomited up and placed in the medicine-bag, and the candidates for admission are struck with it upon the breast, and, from all accounts, are thus thrown into a sort of mesmeric sleep, during which they are supposed to learn the mysteries of the society, and on awaking from which they become medicine-men, with the stone in its proper locality.

In addition to these curious ceremonies, they also religiously keep up the scalp and war dances of their forefathers, and retain their barbarous habits in spite of the attempts of missionaries and others to civilize and educate them.

Why should the missionaries endeavour so sedulously to wean the Indian from his wandering habits and fix him to the soil? For him the life of the hunter is the wisest, until a civilized people clear the ground, and leave him no arena. In "Minnesota" this process is fast developing itself. On the banks of the Elk river, Mr. Oliphant was surprised to find numerous farm-houses, and fields encroaching on the old hunting grounds of the Sioux:—

Great numbers of the settlers are who Germans, come penniless to Minnesota, settle upon a piece of land, which they improve to the value of fifty dollars a-year, at the same time earning a livelihood for themselves by obtaining employment in the neighbourhood. When at the end of five years they have thus expended two hundred and fifty dollars on their land, the Government presents them with sixty acres, and they thenceforward set up as small farmers on their own account. The territory is thus becoming rapidly populated by an industrious and enterprising class, who appreciate the good policy which has devised such liberal and advantageous terms to the emigrant.

A good illustration of the rapidity with which these far West settlements grow is supplied by the city of St. Paul. Its first dwelling-house was erected in the autumn of 1847. There are now, clustering round this youthful patriarch house, manufactures, shops, newspaper offices, numerous churches, and an university, which was opened in 1851, and contains a hundred pupils:—

Indeed, Minnesota seems determined to be in advance of the age, for two sections in every township have been appropriated for the support of common schools, no other State having previously obtained more than one section in each township for such a purpose.

Pig's Eye was the original name of this locality, but as it grew in extent, the people increased in pride, and their "little skew angular lots, about as

large as a stingy card of gingerbread, broke in two diagonally," were known collectively as St. Paul. The first paper proposed was the *Epistle of St. Paul*; but the inhabitants objected and insisted on having the *Minnesota Pioneer*. The editor, in an early number, related that on a raw, cloudy day in April, 1849, he found himself at the bottom of the cliff—the town being an Undercliff, with his press, types, and printing apparatus, his ideas and topics, but not a shed for shelter, and not an acquaintance in the neighbourhood. However he put up in a room, "as open as a corn-crib," and issued a first number.

After that he got a lot in what he supposed would be the middle of the town, having calculated that the two ends would probably unite there, and building a dwelling-house, lived in it through the next year, without having it lathed or plastered. Such was the origin of St. Paul, and such the commencement of the *Pioneer*, which, in the language of the editor, has "advocated Minnesota, morality, and religion, from the beginning."

In this far west town, not more than five years old, there are four daily, four weekly, and two tri-weekly journals, all advocating "Minnesota, morality and religion," and outstripping in number Manchester and Liverpool together. There are four hotels, at least twelve handsome churches, a population of about eight thousand souls, and "an academy of the highest grade for young ladies."

Of course, this spirited city is praised by the citizens as—

"The prettiest country lying wild that the world can boast of, got up with the greatest care and effort by old dame Nature ten thousand years or more ago, and which she has been improving ever since."

Thence and you may ride, says Mr. Bond of Minnesota,—

"Across rolling prairies of rich luxuriance, sloping away in the wide blue dreamy-looking basin of the Minnesota, the loveliest view of broad fair voluptuous Nature, in all her unconcealed beauty, that ever flashed upon mortal vision, to Henderson."

Colonel Brown, who "looked like a full cross between a gridiron and a steel-trap," gave Mr. Oliphant a lecture. What have we to say to it?

Wal, you Britishers air 'cute—you go on the high moral ticket. You call annexation robbery and territorial aggression; but there ain't a power in creation that's swallowed more of other people's country without choking than you have when nobody was looking particler. And now you're a-going to fight civilization, by protecting the most barbarous power in Europe, and for liberty, by allying yourself with a French despot and a Mahommetan tyrant; but chaw me, if liberty ain't a long sight better off in the hands of that old 'possum Nicholas than such mealy-mouthed hypocrites. You understand stabbing great principles in the dark—you do! Liberty's all bunkum with you. If it ain't, what do you go cringing and scraping to all the despots in Europe for, when you could raise the hull continent in the cause of freedom if you had a mind to? Why don't you choke off your privileged classes, and set your oppressed white niggers free, and give back the black niggers in the Indies the country you've robbed 'em of, instead of screeching at us, and coming over here with your long faces, and almighty jaw, and unremittin' lies, about slavery and Cuba? There's no sin in creation your no-souled, canting, bellows-winded Parliament won't commit, if they can make a darned ent by it.

There is a great mass of valuable information in Mr. Oliphant's book, set forth in a most varied and entertaining style.

M'CORMAC ON CONSUMPTION.

On the Nature, Treatment, and Prevention of Pulmonary Consumption, and incidentally of Scrofula, with a demonstration of the cause of the disease. By Henry M'Cormac, M.D.

REVIEWERS are supposed to be omniscient; but we assure the reader that such a supposition is not correct. Reviewers are mortal men, mortally ignorant. Authoritative "We" often wants a basis for authority; the "ablest editors" are frequently condemned to speak of matters about which they really have not a very profound knowledge: to judge strategical movements, having never seen a battle-field; to decide upon diplomatic schemes, having never seen a protocol; and to review books of travels, having never travelled beyond Bow-bells.

This reflection is forced upon us many times during the season, and arises once more at the sight of Dr. M'Cormac's Treatise on Consumption. The book is too interesting to be pushed aside; yet if we review it, we pretend to knowledge—we who never saw a tubercle, and never wrote a prescription! A confession of ignorance may derogate from our dignity, but it will explain why our review will be a report, and not a criticism.

Dr. M'Cormac believes that he has discovered the true cause of consumption, and that it is not, as usually believed, an hereditary diathesis (or *taint*) but arises from a vice in the respiratory process. The reader will, doubtless, stare at this statement of consumption not being hereditary. Let him hear Dr. M'Cormac:—

Louis states that he could only ascertain that one in ten was born of parents, either father or mother, who died of phthisis. If we consider, however, the very great variety of phthisis, it will not appear that these ratios, even the first, are very striking. It by no means follows because a parent dies of phthisis, that his or her offspring must necessarily contract it. Neither does it necessarily follow when the offspring of a phthisical individual are attacked with phthisis, that even here the phthisical tendency was hereditary. At this very moment, I am acquainted with several individuals in the species, and I believe real, enjoyment of absolute health, whose parents on both sides died of phthisis! And we all know how many there are who die of phthisis, none of whose parents ever laboured under it. Tubercles are very seldom indeed discovered in the new-born, so rarely indeed, that although tubercles have been, by different observers, discovered in the fetus, the occurrence may be practically regarded as non-existent. Ardral has supposed that there may be an hereditary tendency, that the tuberculous cachexy may be inherited, but unless the same cause which produced phthisis in the parent, also be at work in the offspring, so neither will the latter evince the disease. Ceteris paribus, it might seem reasonable to conclude that the children of consumptive or scrofulous parents should be oftenest affected with phthisis than others. Children, however, as a general rule, are not born tuberculous, and although instances of incipient congenital tubercle have been pointed out by Langstaff, Husson, Dupuy, Papavini, Rufz, and others, I will distinctly undertake to assert, that unless in the very rare instance of being born tuberculous, and even here the result is ante partum not post partum, children will not become so unless through the operation of some exciting cause, and very especially the immediate efficient cause, which must, without exception, in every instance concur, if it be not, as I believe it to be, the

only possible efficient cause of tubercle. It is most certain that persons born of the healthiest parents become tuberculous after sufficient exposure to the exciting cause or causes. For the first time in the history of the disease, I would proclaim that phthisis is absolutely within our control, that no one need become consumptive who does not choose it.

On the nature of tubercle he says:—

For the first time in the history of disease, the proximate source of tubercle deposits is, in my opinion, capable of exact demonstration. The problem of causation may now, in fine, be solved. Tuberculous, scrofulous deposits, then, whether in the offspring of scrofulous, consumptive parents, or the offspring of persons free from scrofulous, tuberculous disease, are alike and in every case, owing to the insufficient, imperfect performance of the respiratory function. The carbon is retained, in other words, it is not discharged or sufficiently discharged from the blood in the lungs, and finding no adequate outlet by the liver, skin, or other possible emunctories, being neither burnt off in the lungs nor expended in the tissues, is deposited, mainly as a hydrocarbon, in the lungs and other organs, under the form of the bodies known by the designation of tubercles. The last link in the chain of causation, the bond of inference here seems clear to demonstration. The carbon taken into the system, in consequence of the vice of respiration, is not sufficiently burnt off in the lungs, is not adequately discharged by the liver or the skin, is not deposited as sub-cutaneous fat, is not eliminated otherwise. What then becomes of it? The reply to this is, we find it in the foreign bodies which we term tubercles—bodies which inevitably form, when respiration, or rather a respiratory nisus, is continued beyond a certain period in a corrupt and effete atmosphere. A diseased action is necessarily set up, the carbon finds no sufficient natural outlet, and tubercles, hectic, wasting, final decay, and death, are the result. I do not at all mean to assert, that a merely superfluous supply of carbon leads to tuberculous deposits. What I mean is, that an imperfect respiratory process fails to purify and renew the blood, which, thus loaded with exertions and foulnesses, has, as it were, no alternative but to deposit them as tubercles, with all their consequent train of evils, in the different tissues. Carbon, indeed, continues to be burnt off during the whole period of tuberculous deposit and subsidence, nature's abortive, simply because too commonly unaided struggles with disease. But if so, it is under irregular, abnormal conditions, and as before, under circumstances which preclude the healthy, efficient discharge of the respiratory function.

We have already confessed the incompetence of this court to decide on a question which *pathologists* alone can rightly decide on; but as *physiologists* we put in a demur. On the nature of tubercle we are silent; on the physiological action which Dr. McCormac assumes as the cause of tubercle, we entirely dissent from him. With this caveat, let us pass on to his exposition of the Proximate Cause of Consumption.

We do not, after a due consideration of the Greek, Roman, and Arabic medical records, I conceive, find that phthisis, by them indeed often confounded with other diseases of the thoracic organs, occupied that place in their attention which, had it been equally frequent in their times as in ours, it must needs have done. The ordinary habit of the ancients—Greeks, Romans, and Arabs alike—was not only to spend a great deal of their lives in the open air by day, but also to pass the night in chambers communicating by an open door with an open court. Modern usages are very different. The shut-up bed-room, with its closed doors and windows, its curtains, carpets, blinds, and hangings; in short, its every apparent expedient for promoting the stagnation and impurity of the atmosphere is now the rule, as in former times it was the exception. If we admit, as we must needs admit, that air was given to be respired, and the lungs to respire it within, how shall we explain our management of the atmosphere, which we treat as if air pure and unalloyed, were not day and night, ever and always, the most absolute and unconditional of all requirements, impossible short of disease and death to be done without? The habits and usages of daily life, the palliation sought in, if not yielded by our climate, the requirements, real or artificial, of trade, commerce, industry, combined with the almost incredible ignorance and indifference as to organic necessities of the masses, all unite to create and aggravate the disastrous results flowing from the respiration of an atmosphere loaded with human excretions, and almost utterly unfitted for human requirements.

Nay, he tells us that even silkworms, housed in close-heated, ill-ventilated rooms, as in Italy and the South of France, are subject to tubercle; and whatever may be the nature of tubercle, it is certain that defective respiration plays a most important part, if not the whole, in developing consumption.

The reader curious in this subject is referred to Dr. McCormac's treatise for fuller details; our object is attained in bringing forward the leading idea. Consumption is too terrible and familiar a malady not to make every one anxious to get some light on it; and although we must await the decision of more competent judges before introducing Dr. McCormac's theory, as the theory on the subject, we feel called upon to give our readers the benefit of the suggestion of a new theory. The book is a very small book, and crowded with erudition, and with interesting facts.

AN INQUIRY CONCERNING RELIGION.

An Inquiry concerning Religion. By George Long, Author of an "Essay on the Moral Nature of Man," "The conduct of Life," &c. Longman. Mr. Long tell us that these pages "contain the result of reading and reflection on subjects of unrivalled importance, commenced at an early age and continued through a long life." The work, indeed, exhibits all the moral qualities which should characterize an inquirer after truth. It is calm, candid, and charitable; and its tone, rather than its matter, has enabled us to read it through with pleasure. Mr. Long, however, does not seem to us to have mastered the subject, or even to be aware of many of the difficulties, philosophical and critical, which have compelled not a few of the most learned divines and the best men of this age, to renounce or suspend their belief in Christianity. For example, he argues in favour of the authenticity of the History of Christ as though the only alternative were either to accept that history as it stands in the Gospels and the Acts, or to regard the whole as a figment, and leave Christianity without any assignable origin. We need hardly say the received theory on the other side is, that the Gospels and Acts contain a large element of true natural history, surrounded with a supernatural halo by the fancy of an age when miracles were supposed to be things of common occurrence, or the root of evil as well as of good, and epilepsy was taken for demoniac possession. Let Mr. Long take any life of a Roman Catholic saint, that of St. Francis Xavier, for instance, or St. Philip Neri. He will find in it a basis of historical truth—the actual life of the man, the doctrines he taught, the names of his disciples, the order or other institutions that he founded, &c.—surrounded

by a grateful and ardent imagination, with a halo of what all but very ignorant and credulous Roman Catholics admit to be false miracles.

Mr. Long devotes a good deal of space to an attempt to exhibit and harmonise the evidence for the Resurrection and Ascension; and justly, for that part of the Gospel history is not only of unspeakable importance, but, critically, seems destined to be the *experimentum crucis*. He, however, while far more candid than apologists in general, assumes, like apologists in general, that the discrepancies of the narrative are only of a minor kind, and such as rather confirm than invalidate the reality of the main event, instead of amounting, as they do, to a total diversity, extending even to the place of the Ascension. He is driven to account for the absence of any specific mention of the Ascension in three out of the four Evangelists, by saying that the Gospels of Matthew and Mark were left unfinished, and that John omitted the fact, because it had been recorded by Luke. When critics resort to these strong hypotheses to get out of Biblical difficulties, they should remember that they are not even dealing with ordinary histories, narrating common facts, but with what are tendered us as the inspired records of those events on which the salvation of the world depends. We have scarcely a right to expect in such records more than common accuracy and argument. Let us also observe that it is a principle sufficiently established in profane criticism, that you cannot separate all the details of an event from the event itself.

We have not space even to glance at all the divisions of Mr. Long's work. "The Being and Attributes of God," "Natural Religion," "the Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion," "the Progress, Present State, and Future Prospects of Christianity." He treats the whole in the spirit of a sensible Christian layman, whose heart is much more set on the ethics than on the dogmas of his religion. He wishes to reform the national church by embracing in it all who are content to accept as the bond of communion a purely scriptural creed and liturgy. This is the natural aspiration of a religious and intelligent layman revolted by surplice movements and Gorham controversies. If such an extension of the national church could take place, we should regard it as a great gain, even to those who might still be excluded from the pale; and certainly it is quite as great an advance as the main body of the nation are prepared for in the direction of liberty and truth. But looking to the present state and relations of the various parties, such a consummation seems almost hopeless. It would, of course, be necessary to eliminate the high church party, who to be sure would not suffer any great hardship in being compelled to migrate to that portion of the vineyard (as Dr. Pusey calls it) to which their doctrines and practices belong. But would it not also be necessary to give up the evangelical party to whom certain Calvinistic glosses upon Scripture (which Mr. Long repudiates) are quite as dear and essential as the Scripture itself?

There is one thing about this book which gives us great satisfaction, and that is to see a religious layman earnestly examining the evidences of Christianity. It is from laymen that the decision of this tremendous controversy must come. Clergymen, especially clergymen of this establishment, are bound not only in interest, but in honour, to uphold the doctrines of their Church. When a clergyman like Dr. Hampden, Mr. Maurice, or Dr. Donaldson, dare attempt free inquiry, he becomes immediately the object of general reprobation and attack by his brethren, who hasten to put on the screw of the Thirty-nine Articles, and the Athanasian Creed. Educated laymen, who have leisure, must train themselves to religious inquiry. They must not only cease to regard such inquiry as a province from which they are excluded, but they must regard it as a province peculiarly their own. They alone are free to seek the truth. To them belongs the solution of a question unparalleled for importance in all the domain of science and throughout the history of man. Humanity will for ever thank and bless all who, being duly qualified, earnestly devote themselves to the task.

A BATCH OF BOOKS.

Ellie; or the Human Comedy. By John Esten Cooke. Sampson, Low, and Co. This is another of the American reprints, which have been growing very plentiful lately, and which, there is *prima facie* cause for believing, find favour with some mysterious division of the reading public. The book now under notice contains a story written with didactic purposes very indistinctly stated in a preface. The writer's chief and novel aim, however, being "to paint human beings as they think and act, when moved by those divers and conflicting passions and emotions which are the common inheritance of humanity," we are scarcely surprised at being told, in addition, that the book is "intended to contain types, so to speak, of human life;" and still less are we astonished to find that it does not. In the heroine, we are required to notice "the influence of purity and self-sacrifice, even when they are exemplified in the character and actions of a child;" but we are sorry to say that Ellie, though undeniably angelic, does not fulfil the things which are promised and vowed in her name; inasmuch as all the good people seem to derive their goodness from a source independent of her "character and actions," and all the bad people who are converted, are converted without her help. After Ellie, the author's favourite character, and medium for the spread of moral sentiments, is a Mr. Incledon, whose specialities are 1, devotion to principle; 2, great strength of wind; 3, a dignified calmness, which has the remarkable effect of driving antagonists to the necessity of grinding their teeth; and, 4, a passion for unseasonable interviews, which he always concludes by saying to his victim, "My last word is—Beware!" or something to that effect. Opposed to Mr. Incledon is the fashionable villain of the tale, a Mr. Fantish, who is so often white with concentrated rage that we come at length to regard his normal complexion as livid. He goes through a course of dreadful iniquities, but is brought to a love of religion and virtue by being pitched on his head, from a curricle. Other equally truthful representations of human life are there in this book. There is a Doctor Fossyl, a cynic and materialist, who puts up the shakiest arguments, on purpose that they may be knocked down by the feeble pellets of Mr. Sansoucy, a benevolent, but weak-minded editor. There is a good deal of juvenile virtue in lowly life, besides Ellie. In particular, a youth,

called *Wide-Awake*, is the most stupendous instance of street-growth that we ever heard or read of, even in the evidence of a prison crotchetee. Though we cannot recommend this book for any positive quality, we concede it the negative merit of being harmless.

The Railway Accident: a Tale.

Coming immediately after *Ellie*, this tale appears graphic and probable, in the highest degree; as it really is, in a degree not far removed from the highest. The idea of interweaving a story of simple domestic interest, with the circumstances of a railway accident, disclosed first in a coroner's inquest, and then more fully in a trial for manslaughter against the engine-driver, is wrought out with considerable skill. Besides, in the absence of more brilliant qualities of style, the writer has a natural kindness, and a self-possessed manner of expressing his thoughts, which establish confidence between him and his readers, and greatly assist the truthful effect of the relation.

Tales for the Marines. By the author of *Les Gringos*.

Ward and Lock.

Harry Gringo (Lieutenant Wise) has a good reputation with lovers of venturesome recitals. His tales have the true sailor's relish for the wild, the marvellous, and the terrible. The present volume is not, as might be inferred from its title, a collection of separate stories, but has a connected interest throughout; and it may be cited as a specimen of the cheap literature which is not dear at any money.

Love's Proseessions. By Cathbert, Bede, B.A.

Ward and Lock.

The industry which this writer brings into the field of comic literature is worthy to be associated with greater powers, as well as with a better cause.

Charles Worthington. By Harvey Jingleside.

Piper, Stephenson, and Spence.

Charles Worthington is short enough for a joke—which we fear it is not intended to be—and will keep a moderate laugh on the roar from beginning to end. We regret that it is utterly impossible, in our limits, to describe this book, but we will give a specimen or two. Here is a scene which, though told in few words, may extend over any space of time we choose to imagine:—

The parting of the lovers was very painful. Gertrude was ill some time afterwards and, with many promises of attachment and constancy, Albert gave her a portrait of himself in his regiments, and received her's in return.

Mr. Charles Worthington is about twenty-eight, "or it might be thirty," and is not handsome; but

There was such a fund of intelligence in his eye, and such decision around the corners of his mouth, that Alice was tempted to take a second glance at him, and felt instinctively, as she did so, that at length the being had appeared who was to influence her life and awaken her love.

Mr. Charles Worthington's temperament is not, strictly speaking, "pure nervous," but "nervous bilious." He is very proud; too proud to give a direct

A LADY THIEF IN CORK.—A Mrs. Barry, the wife of a respectable farmer near Fermoy, is in custody, charged with various robberies. She went into a hotel in Cork, and, having given several orders, and engaged a bed, managed to possess herself of some keys, with which she opened a wardrobe, and took out a box containing a large amount of jewellery. She then walked off, and shortly afterwards went into a tavern, where, by pursuing a similar system, she purloined 107. Subsequently to this, she went to another house, and burst open a box, but found nothing in it. She was pursued and taken into custody, and has been committed for trial. What renders her conduct the more extraordinary is, that she is very well off. It is probably a case of monomania.

DARING ROBBERY IN GLASGOW.—A pawnbroker's shop in Glasgow has been robbed in a singular manner. The first step towards effecting an entrance into the premises seems to have been accomplished by piling a number of packing boxes, usually left in the adjoining back court, one upon another, up to the level of a window on the first floor. One of the stanchions of this window was then wrenched off, and easy access at once obtained. The robbery was not discovered till the person in charge of the establishment entered to commence business.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The mail packet *Gambia*, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday morning, brings dates ranging from October 12th to November 4th. From these we learn that the Governor of Sierra Leone was engaged in making some sanitary reforms, and that trade in that colony was recovering. The large town of Watatoo, on the frontier of Freetown has been made a military station. Bathurst, Lagos, and Accra, were unhealthy; but Fernando Po, Old Calabar, and Bonny, were in good sanitary condition. Although still suffering from the effects of his wounds received at Sabba, Governor O'Connor was improving in health. Report says that preparations are making to attack the malcontents at the commencement of the year, and, if possible, to extirpate them. The crews of the English vessels that loaded in the Millicoune and other rivers this season have suffered severely from fever.

ACCIDENT AT THE IPSWICH GASWORKS.—On Thursday week, a leak occurred in a new gasholder and tank at the Ipswich Gasworks, and before it could be stopped the massive ironwork of the tank burst open from top to bottom. The tank contained 250,000 gallons of water, which rushed out with immense velocity, and the surrounding property was speedily inundated. The yard of the gasworks in which the tank was situated was several feet under water; but the workmen rendered every assistance, and by morning the flooding had entirely subsided. No injury to life or limb was occasioned.

negative to a question of paternity, though circumstantial evidence favours the suspicion that he has betrayed a nursery governess, and his friends are anxious that he should deny the charge. Mr. Worthington will do nothing of the kind. An estrangement between him and "Alice," is the result of his chaste obstinacy. He retires and writes a book. He publishes the book. Alice reads it. Gracious powers! "These glimpses of moral truth,—this perception of purity of soul, of high feeling, of"—everything opposed to trifling with nursery governesses, in short;—can this be the language of a seducer? Impossible. "There must be some mystery. Either he was grossly maligned, or he was the victim of some diabolical plot; or, he did not write that book."

Alice reads the work to her mamma, who quite falls in with her daughter's opinion of its merits. The author, says Alice, must be Mr. Worthington, and he is innocent. To this the mamma replies:—

It is no new thing, child, to find bad men write good books. They know what is good, though they will not follow it.

Who wrote *The Christian Hero*, one of the finest religious works ever written? Who but the most dissolute man of his day,—certainly the most improvident. Who drew the *Vicar of Wakefield*? A man who, though he did not seduce women, was culpably improvident. Who drew the characters of Guinevere and of Zuleika, and wrote some of the most touching lines to his wife ever written in any language, and yet left her for a courtesan? Who drew the characters of Imogen, of Desdemona, of Perdita, Rosalind, and yet could not endure his wife? It will be needless to tell you.

However, the innocence of Mr. Worthington is established, and the real seducer is run over by *his own carriage* (awful retribution!) and smashed. "Thus," says the book in conclusion, "thus was virtue rewarded and vice punished,—love united, and villainy baffled. THE END."

GEOGRAPHY OF THE WAR.

If the war has no objects, it has already had a result. We have more and better maps than previously of the Euxine and Baltic coasts, of Turkey, and of the Russian Empire. Whithersoever a corps or a flotilla is moved, Mr. Wyld's, or Mr. Standford's, or Mr. Effingham Wilson's geographical artists follow it, laying down its progress, indicating the towns, villages, bays, headlands, and havens, *en route*, and mapping out the area of the war. We have on our table four new maps—one of the country between Odessa, Nicholaief, Perekop, Simferopol, and Sebastopol, indicating all the lines of communication (Standford and Co.); and one of Southern Russia, the Crimea, and the Sea of Azof—slight, but clear. Mr. Wyld has published a "Map and Chart" of the coasts between Ochakov, Nicholaief, and Kerson, with the soundings marked, and the routes by land and water carefully traced. Lastly, the positions and movements of the Sardinians, the French, and Russians at the battle of the Tchernaya, or Traktir, are presented clearly in a sketch map, published by Mr. Standford. Such publications, besides familiarising us with the scene and scope of the passing contest, will be valuable to "the child that is unborn," when he writes or reads the history of the Russian war.

bish from the city, after the great fire, was shot here.—*The Builder.*

THE RUSSIAN TRADE.—A man has been sentenced at the Southwark police-office to two months' hard labour for stealing a quantity of Russian tallow from a wharf in Tooley-street, where he was employed. In answer to a question from the magistrate, the foreman said:—"We have large dealings with Russia, although we are at war, and our money is extensively received in return. Nearly all our tallow comes from Russia. It comes through Prussia. The tallow in question came from Memel in a Dutch vessel." So much for Prussian "neutrality" and the allied blockade!

THE IDOL TRADE.—The *Record* has lately been indulging in transports of pious horror at the idea of idols being manufactured in Birmingham for exportation to the heathens; and it fears that it has discovered a "painfully minute" proof of this trade being really carried on in a sort of "price current" published in the *Siecle*. Whereupon, the *Birmingham Gazette* comes out with the prodigious fact that the said "price current" originally appeared in *Punch*, and was of course a facetious invention of the wicked wags of that periodical. Having been copied, without acknowledgment, into an American journal, the too confiding editor of the *Siecle* reproduced it as a horrid reality; and hence the holy spasms of the *Record*.

COPYRIGHT CONVENTION WITH PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.—A convention with Prussia and Saxony, recently published in the *Gazette*, provides that "the authors of any books published, or of any dramatic pieces first publicly represented within the dominions of Prussia, Saxony, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg, Gotha, Brunswick, Anhalt Dessau, Cöthen, Anhalt Bernburg, Schwarzbburg, Rulsdorf, Schwarzburg, Sonderhausen, or Reuss, at any time after the day next after the day of the publication hereof in the London *Gazette*, who may choose to reserve the right of translating such books or dramatic pieces, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall, until the expiration of five years from the date of the first publication of the translations authorised by them, respectively, of such books, or from the time at which the translations authorised by them, of such dramatic pieces, are first published or publicly represented, be empowered to prevent the publication in the British dominions of any translation of such books or dramatic pieces, and the representation therein of any translation of such dramatic pieces not respectively authorised by them."

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BIRTHS.

BARNES.—On British Guiana

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The arrival moderate; extreme fires than on Mon. We per 21. stand, but the too high to be Rerley is qu at former —Europe— —Kingston with —Dyson 600. there has be sold at 47a.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

BARNES.—On the 11th ult., at New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana, the wife of Mr. Richard Barnes: a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FOOTY-COMBER.—On Monday, the 1st ult., at the Church of St. Thomé, Madras, Henry Fortey, of Coombacum, Esq., in Mary Paramore, eldest daughter of Richard Comber, of South Hackney, Middlesex, Esq.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON.—On the 12th instant, of congestion of the lungs, brought on by a severe cold, Richard Paul Hause Jodrell, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., of Portland-place, and of Saffron-wallop, Norfolk.

HARPER.—On the 13th inst., in his 61st year, Joseph Harper, Esq., of Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, November 16, 1855.

The events of the week have been void of interest in the Money Market. Prudent credulity had argued itself into the belief that some great financial crisis was at hand; and on Thursday it was said that the Bank would again raise their rate of accommodation, and that the Government would permit them to increase the number of their notes in circulation. Consols are and have been pretty steady; very limited transactions in the funds. The game of speculator on at present is removed to Mincing-lane, or the Baltic Coffee-house.

The tone of the commercial circles is very perceptibly gloomier, the high price of provisions, the extreme tightness of money, the grumbling and murmuring in Manchester, that eternal American Question not yet fairly set aside, the astonishing trials which a Court and class-elected Government allows itself, with the thousand and one contingencies that may arise this last winter—all these render both bullion and fund-holders uncomfortable and restless. There is one very plain disagreement in prospect, and men must try and get used to the split of that inexorable Chancellor of the Exchequer and his heirs.

The funds must feel that blow, one would think. For as we other allies—Sweden, Sardinia, &c., we must remember we have to be ready with our money for those allies; and is it impossible that our expenditure next year may not be tripled? It would be a bold man who should say no.

Turkish Scrip is very steady, and as there seems no tendency downwards, small real investments will take place from time to time, and the stock will get into good hands, and be well held; then adieu to the wild speculations which have been carried on about this 6 per cent. loan. The new 4 per cent. is lower, and will continue to be at a discount until all the instalments are paid up.

Railway securities have given way during the week, with the exception of a few first-class Foreign Lines, the increased rate of which the several Companies will have to borrow money, and the liabilities which are increasing year by year, will send down some of our great lines to a low figure.

Great Western are 53, that is a depreciation of 50 per cent. per share; the accounts are said to be in a most deplorable state, and not one shilling dividend is expected to be available this coming half year. Now this is—on the second line for magnitude and its ramifications in Great Britain—an agreeable prospect for all those who hold English railway property.

French Lines are tolerably well held, and but little doing in the great lines. East Indian and Great Western of Canada are fairly so good as last week.

Joint-stock banks are very firm, and particularly the Australian.

Cyril Palaces look woe-begone; and 12 per share is the most they will fetch, and dear at that for all the return they will get. In Mines there is nothing doing,—an odd bargain now and then in Liberty, Linarc, Poughs, or Waller Gold, and Fort Brown. The English Mines are busy enough. Alfred Consols have been the favourites during the week. Lady Bertha and North Bassett, East Bassett, the France and the Trelawney mines have been dealt in. At four o'clock the market closes about the same.—Consols 88, 1/2 for money; 88 1/2 for account of 12 December.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, November 13.

BANKRUPTS.—ADAM GLEN, Piccadilly, hotel-keeper.—GEORGE MAGARE, Ramsgate, victualler.—EDWARD ASLEWHITE, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, coach-builder.—PHILIP BURR, Newbury baker.—WILLIAM LARKING, Ipswich, innkeeper.—JOHN CLARKE SAVOYD, Paternoster-row, stationer.—WILLIAM HARDING BURGESS, Miles's-lane, Upper Thames-street, and Clink-street, Southwark, export oilman.—JOHN HENRY and FREDERICK HERMAN GOULD, Clayland-road, Clapham-road, and Wandsworth.—THOMAS EDWARD KING, Guildford, Surrey, bookseller.—ALFRED PALMER, Wolverhampton, builder.—JAMES HARRISON, Birmingham, boot manufacturer.—WILLIAM CHARLES TATE, York, hair dresser.—WILLIAM JENKINSON, Salter's-hall, Worcester.—JOHN MULLAN, Jarrow, builder.—JAMES BUGLAR, South Shields, shipowner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—M. JENKINSON, Penicuik, Linlithgow.—M. NIVEN, Glasgow, merchant.—W. HENDERSON, Glasgow, merchant.—J. and A. S. BAIRD, Glasgow, merchants.—A. and J. CAMERON and D. McLEOD, Glasgow, scowed muslin manufacturers.

Friday, Nov. 16.

BANKRUPTS.—CHARLES COOMBS, Waltham, Kent, grocer.—JOHN GREGAN, Finsbury, musical instrument dealer.—THOMAS GREGOR, Lincolns-inn-fields, merchant.—WILLIAM TAVENER, Croydon, St. John's-wood, builder.—JOHN CHAMBERS, St. Martin's, Birmingham, coal merchant.—JOHN BAKER, Cheshire-bridge-street, Islington, confectioner.—JOHN GLENN, Castle-terrace, Islington, builder.—THOMAS WALKER, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, victualler.—EDMUND JOHN LUDLOW WHITMORE, Bury, Wiltshire, shipowner.—BENJAMIN VICKERS, Newton Bushell, Darwen, wine and spirit merchant.—BENJAMIN FRENCH, St. Mary's-terrace, Walworth-road, stationer.—WILLIAM HALL, Darwen, grocer.—WILLIAM USHER, Sunderland, rope manufacturer.

CORN MARKET.

Mary-lane, Friday, November 16, 1855

The arrival of Wheat during the week have been exceedingly moderate; the Foreign chiefly consisting of American. There is extreme dearth in the trade, though prices do not range higher than on Monday, red American sells at 85s. to 86s., and white 86s. per cwt. on the spot. There is more inquiry for the Commodity, but the home demand in the country markets keeps prices too high to admit of much being done for export. The market of Friday is quite trifling, and prices are 1s. higher. Oats are firm at former rates. There has been more demand for floating exports—sales of Sardinia have been made both for the United Kingdom and the Continent, at 36s. to 39s. Beira 51s., hard 50s. to 52s., soft 50s. to 51s. cost, freight and insurance. In Maize there has been less doing. A cargo of Toraia arrived, has been sold at 47s. cost, freight and insurance.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	2074	209	...	...	2084	
3 per Cent. Red.	87	87	87	87	87	
3 per Cent. Con. An.	85	85	85	85	85	
Consols for Account	88	88	88	87	87	
2½ per Cent. An.	89	89	89	89	89	
New 2 per Cents	91	91	91	91	91	
Long Bills, 1860	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16	
India Stock	226	226	226	226	227	
Ditto Bonds £1000	2 d.	7 d.	...	...	4 d.	
Ditto, Under £1000 .....	...	5 d.	7 d.	7 d.	7 d.	
Ex. Bills, £1000	8 d.	2 d.	3 d.	9 d.	8 d.	
Ditto £500	2 d.	...	3 d.	...	4 d.	
Ditto, Small	2 d.	...	5 d.	2 d.	98d.	

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	190	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 1822	96
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents.	101	Russian 4½ per Cents.	96
Cuillian 6 per Cents.	101	Spanish 3 p. C. New Def. ....	...
Danish 3 per Cents. ....	...	Spanish Committee Crt. of Coup not fun. ....	...
Ecuador Bonds .....	...	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.	93
Mexican 3 per Cents.	192	Belgian 4½ per Cents.	65
Mexican 3 per Cent. for Acc. ....	...	Dutch 2½ per Cents.	65
Portuguese 4 per Cents. ....	...	Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif. ....	...

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.

Lessee, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, PLOT AND PASSION. Charact. by Messrs. Emery, F. Robson, G. Vining, Leslie, Mrs. Stirling and Miss Birrell. After which, the New Farce, CATCHING A MERMAID. Titus Tuffins, Mr. F. Robson. To conclude with a BLIGHTED BEING. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Leslie, H. Cooper, Drovers, and Miss Ternan. Thursday and Friday, TO OBLIGE BENSON. After which, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by Messrs. A. Wiggin, G. Vining, Emery, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Maskell. To conclude with CATCHING A MERMAID. Saturday, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent-Garden. Last Week but Three. THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL. M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his new Grand Descriptive Military Quadrille, entitled THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL, will be performed every night this week. The programme will be changed every evening, and include two Songs by Madame Gassier—Soleos by Messrs. Koenig, Lavigne, Hughes, Reichart, Winterbottom, &c., with the new Valses, Polkas, &c. M. JULLIEN'S Grand Annual Bal Masque will take place on Monday, December 17th, 1855.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST WEEK BUT THREE. Extraordinary Business—Money turned away from the doors for Seventy-seven successive nights. The Evening (Monday), the twenty-eighth representation of MAGIC AND MYSTERY, with New Experiments, including the GREAT GUN TRICK. Most Original Illustrations of SPIRIT RAPPING. Professor Anderson most respectfully requests his visitors to secure places at the Box-office during the day, or early at the doors, otherwise it is impossible to obtain good seats. Down—open Evening and Half-past Seven; commence at Eight, in Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d. and £1 1s., can be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal Libraries, Stalls, 4d., Dress Circles, 3d., Upper Boxes, 2s. Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily from 11 till 5, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, Jun. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, November 21st, at Two o'clock: Doors open at Half-past One.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON begs respectfully to announce the positive termination of his Magical Performances in consequence of the great preparations for his Spectacle and Pantomime at Covent-Garden Theatre.

EXHIBITION OF CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS, 5, Pall Mall East.—Evening Exhibition from 7 till 10, and from 10 till 5 daily. Admission One Shilling. In foggy weather the Gallery is brilliantly lighted with gas.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1,000 highly interesting Models, representing every part of the Human Frame in Health and Disease, also the various Races of Men, &c., open (for gentlemen only) daily from 10 till 10. Lectures, varying every day in the week, are delivered by Dr. SEXTON, at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s. —, 2s. COVENTRY-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

FOGS, COUGHS, COLDS.—One of Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, allowed to dissolve in the mouth, immediately relieves the most violent fit of coughing, and protects weak lungs from all the irritation of Fogs and Frosts. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. per box.

TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.

A New Discovery in Teeth.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—REDUCTION OF PRICE.—HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Beer Merchants, 54, Pall-Mall, are now receiving orders for the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale, in casks of eighteen gallons and upwards, at the reduced price. Also for

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN BOTTLE, Quarts, Pints, and Half-Pints, Imperial Measure. 54, Pall-Mall, October 27, 1855.

SISAL CIGARS, SISAL CIGARS, at GOOD-richt's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), removed to 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho square—Box, containing 14 tins Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 6d.; post free, six stamps extra. None are genuine, unless signed "H. N. Goodricht."

GENUINE COLZA OIL, 5s. 6d. per gallon for cash (reduced, Nov. 9), by TUCKER and SON, 190, Strand, the very finest quality being made by the firm, who contract with the Trinity Board to supply the Lighthouses with about 70,000 gallons annually, for use in which oil of the very best quality only will do. T. and Son deliver it in London and its suburbs free by their own vans, and send it into the country in sealed cans, containing from two to ten gallons; larger quantities in casks. Same price as charged allowed for empty cans and casks. Moderator Lamps and all other kinds of lamps repaid, and rebroned on the premises. Trifling repairs done while waited for. Glass Model Lamps kept to show the interior works. Directions for trimming sent free by post. Globes, Chimneys, and Cottions of all sizes, and an immense Stock of Lamps of all kinds, from the cheapest: advertised (that are fit to be used) to the most costly, in china or bronze, in two large Show Rooms attached to TUCKER and SON'S General Lamp Factory, 190, Strand (near Temple-bar), London.—Established 37 years.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The vast increase in the demand for these Cough Lozenges, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the Proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest yet offered to the Public for the cure of the following complaints:—

ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

They have deservedly obtained the highest patronage, very many of the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, of very fine quality, made by Messrs. Charles Fox and Co., and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Five Pint Bottles, 10s. 6d. Imperial Measure.

* Orders from the country should expressly state "KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL," 79, St. Paul's-churchyard.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

TESTIMONIAL FROM DR. LETHEBY,

Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical College of the London Hospital, Chemical Referee to the Corporation of London, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, &c., &c.

"I have frequently had occasion to analyse the Cod Liver Oil which is sold at your establishment. I mean that variety which is prepared for medicinal use in the Lofoten Islands, Norway, and sent into commerce with the sanction of Dr. DE JONGH, of the Hague.

"In all cases I have found it possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of cholic compounds and of iodine in a state of organic combination are the most remarkable; in fact, the Oil corresponds in all its characters with that named 'Helle brune,' and described as the best variety in the mastery of Dr. DE JONGH.

"IT IS, I BELIEVE, UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THIS DESCRIPTION OF OIL HAS GREAT THERAPEUTICAL POWER; AND, FROM MY INVESTIGATIONS, I HAVE NO DOUBT OF ITS BEING A PURE AND UNADULTERATED ARTICLE.

"College Laboratory, London Hospital, Sept. 24, 1855."

Sold ONLY in bottles, capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, London, Dr. de Jongh's sole Consignees; and by most respectable chemists in town and country.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 6d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

In the High Court of Chancery.

TRIESEMAR.—On the 29th of May, 1855, an Injunction was granted by the High Court of Chancery, and on the 11th of June following was made perpetual, against Joseph Franklin and others to restrain them, under a penalty of 1000/-, from imitating this medicine, which is protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Hôpital de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Trisemar, No. 1, is a remedy for Relaxation, Spasmodic, and Exhaustion of the System, whether arising from accident or climate. Trisemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which caput and cæbæt have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Trisemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the infinite destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the aperients in the world cannot remove. Trisemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste, and are of all medicinal qualities. They may lie on the toilet-table without their being suspected.—Sold in the cases at 1s. each: free by post, 2s. extra; divided into separate doses, as administered by Veipson, Leiden, Roux, &c. To be had wholesale and retail in London, of Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 43, Oxford-street; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; J. H. Powell, 13, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; Kilmess and Co., Leith-wall, Edinburgh; and D. C. Campbell, Argyle-street, Glasgow.

HEAL & SON'S EIDER DOWN QUILTS;
also GOOSE DOWN QUILTS, from 9s. 6d. to 21s. List
of Prices and Sizes sent free by Post.—196, Tottenham-court-
road.

EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c.
W. H. BATSON and CO. respectfully
solicit an inspection of their newly manufactured
stock of Eider Down Quilts, Ladies' Petticoats, Gentlemen's
Coat Linings, patent Wadded Coverlets, and patent elastic Spring
Pillows for Invalids.
29, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

THE LEADING and POPULAR ARTICLES
of DRESS manufactured by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant
Tailor, 74, Regent-street:—The PELLIER OVERCOAT,
price 25s., adapted for the season. Reversible Waistcoats, price
14s., buttoning four different sides; the 47s. Suits made to order
from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool, and
roughly shrunk; the Two Guinea Dress or Frock Coats, the
Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoats.
N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

Mark your Linen.
THE PEN SUPERSEDED. The most easy,
permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN,
Silk, Cotton, Coarse Towels, Stockings, Books, or anything else,
is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By
means of this novel invention a thousand articles can be marked
in ten minutes. Any person can easily use them.
Initial plate, 1s.; Name plate, 2s.; set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest
plate, 2s., sent free to any part of the kingdom (on receipt of
stamp) by the inventor and sole patentee, T. CULLETON,
Heraldic engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-
sore (exactly one door from St. Martin's Lane).
CAUTION.—Copy the Address.

TO LOVERS OF FISH.—100 Genuine
YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 6s., package included.
These HIGHLY ESTEEMED DELICACIES and CHEAP
ARTICLES OF FOOD forwarded to all parts on receipt of penny
postage stamp or P. O. O. (preferred). Full and plain direction,
Count, and nearest Station.—Address, THOMAS LETTIS,
Jun., Fish Carter, Great Yarmouth.

"This is the third season Mr. Lettis has supplied us with
Yarmouth Bloaters, and we find the quality excellent.—J. BRAS-
SOW, House Steward, Blenheim Palace, October 20, 1854."

"Mr. Lettis.—As soon as you send out your genuine Bloaters,
I shall be glad to have a supply as usual. Those I had last year
gave great satisfaction.—A. F. COURNOYER, Ambassador's Court,
St. James's Palace.

FITCH & SON'S
CELEBRATED BREAKFAST BACON,
AND FIRST-CLASS PROVISIONS.
EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS
CONTINUED.

"We were much pleased with the quality of No. 9 case. The
bacon, &c., we found first-rate."—Melbourne, South Australia.

"I beg to enclose you a Post-office order for 11. 5s. 6d. for bacon; the quality is very excellent and quite to my taste."

"I like the bacon much, and I have no doubt the bacon will
prove as good as in former times."

"The bacon you sent me is excellent; I shall recommend it to
friends."

"I never tasted such bacon in my life; it was delicious."

"The Rev. —— begs to enclose Fitch and Son 11. 1s. 10d.
for bacon received this morning, and found very nice indeed."

"I am obliged by your attention to the small order, and for
the excellent article supplied. Enclosed are postage stamps for
the amount."

Fitch and Son will be gratified by showing the originals of the
above, and a multitude of others of the like import, upon applica-
tion.

This celebrated bacon is sold by the side and half-side at 9d.
per lb.; the middle piece of 12 lbs. at 10d. per lb.; and other se-
parate pieces.

Bacon, hams, tongues, German sausages, cheese, butter, &c.,
securely packed for travelling, and delivered free of charge at all
the London Terminus.

List of prices free. See also daily papers. Post-office orders
to be made payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Prepayment is re-
quested where a reference is not sent with the order for goods.

FITCH AND SON,
Provision Merchants and Importers,
No. 66, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, LONDON.
Established 1784.

Adnam's Improved Patent Groats and Barley.
THE ONLY EXISTING PATENT.
And Strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

**TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, AND FAMI-
LIES.**—The important object so desirable to be obtained
has at length been secured to the Public by J. and J. C. ADNAM.
Patentees, who, after much time and attention, have succeeded
by their Improved Process in producing preparations of the
purest and finest quality ever manufactured from the Oat and
Barley.

The Barley being prepared by a similar process is as pure as
can be manufactured, and will be found to produce a light and
nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged.

To enumerate the many advantages derived by the Public
from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention
of the Patentees; suffice it to say, that by the process of manu-
facture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally com-
plained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very
superior Gruel specially made therefrom. It is particularly re-
commended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies, and
Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellen-
t Lotion and Supper.

The Barley being prepared by a similar process is as pure as
can be manufactured, and will be found to produce a light and
nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all
the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has
also the distinguished character for making very superior Barley
Wine, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for thickening
Soups &c.

Careers.—To prevent errors, the Public are requested to ob-
serve that each package bears the Signature of the Patentees,
J. and J. C. Adnam.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maiden-lane,
Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Canisters at
6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families at 2s. 6d., and
1s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c., in Town and
Country.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding,
to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS.
They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES,
RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY,
as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty,
beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright
Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 21. 1s.
to 31. 10s.; ditto, with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 31.
10s. to 121. 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards,
from 7s. to 31.; Steel Fenders from 21. 15s. to 61.; ditto, with
rich ormolu ornaments, from 21. 16s. to 71. 7s.; Fire-irons, from
1s. 9d. the set to 4s. 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves,
with radiating hearth plates. All which he is enabled to sell at
these very reduced charges—

Firstly—From the frequency and extent of his purchases;

and
Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for
cash.

**PAPIER MACHÉ AND IRON TEA-
TRAYS.**—An assortment of Tea Trays and Waiters
wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or
novelty.

New Ovai Papier Maché Trays,
New Ovai Papier Maché Trays,
Ditto, Iron ditto
Convex shape ditto
Round and Gothic waiters, cake and bread baskets equally
low.

GAS CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS.—

The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses
has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various
manufacturers all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants,
and Chandelles, adapted to offices, passages, and dwellings,
rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these
are ON SHOW over his SIXTEEN LARGE ROOMS, and
present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled
assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate
with those which have tended to make his Ironmongery Establishment
the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom, viz., from 12s. 6d. (two light) to 161. 16s.

LAMPS of all SORTS and PATTERNS.—
WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to his season's
SHOW of LAMPS. It embraces the Moderate (the best
Parisian specimens of which have been carfully called), Argand,
Soleil, Camphine, Palmer's Magnum, and other lamps for
candles, and comprises an assortment which, considered either
as to extent, price, or pattern, is perfectly unrivaled.

Pure Colas Oil, 5s. 6d. per gallon.
Palmer's Candles, 10d. and 10d. per lb.
Patent Camphine, 3s. 10d. per gallon.

DISH COVERS and HOT WATER DISHES
in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and
most recherche patterns. Tin Dish Covers, 6s. 6d. the set of
six; Block Tin, 12s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. the set of six; elegant
modern patterns, 34s. to 58s. 6d. the set; Britannia Metal, with
or without silver plated handles, 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. the set;
Sheffield plated, 10s. to 16s. 10s. the set; Block Tin Hot Water
Dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s. Britannia Metal, 22s.
to 7s.; Electro-plated on Nickel, full size, 11s. 11s.

The alterations and additions to these very extensive premises
(already by far the largest in Europe), which have occupied the
whole year, are now nearly completed; they are of such a
character that the entire of FIGHT HOUSES is now devoted to
the display of the most magnificent stock of GENERAL
HOUSE IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver,
Plated, and Japanned Wares, Iron and Brass Bedsteads and
Bedding), arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms, so as to
afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods
that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (post) free.

39, OXFORD-STREET; 1, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET
and 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE.

Established A.D. 1820.

Furnish your House with the Best Articles.

AT DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing

Warehouses. Established A.D. 1760. A Price Furnishing
List, free by post.

DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (Opening to the Monument)
London-bridge.

**212° MILNERS HOLDFAST AND FIRE-
RESISTING SAFFES** (non-conducting and vapourising),
with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of
1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder-proof Solid
Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure).

THE STRONGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS

EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHENIX (312 degrees) **SAFE WORKS**

LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world
Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depôt
47a, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is

allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the
most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia.

The use of a steel spring (so often hurtful in its effects) is here-
avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the
required resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and
Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it
cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive
circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit)
forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches
below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. JOHN
WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE
VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the
LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and
inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price
from 7s. 6d. to 16s. Postage, 6d.

**UNITED MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY**, 4, Charing-cross, London.

Policies indisputable.
No charge for Policy Stamps.
Whole profits divided annually.
Assurances on the strictly mutual principle.
Invalid lives assured at equitable rates.

THOMAS PRITCHARD, Resident Director.

**SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**
Established 1831.

At 1st March, 1853, the Amount of the Accumulated
Capital exceeded £910,000
And the Annual Revenue exceeded £10,000
The Amount paid the Representatives of Deceased
Members was upwards of £60,000
This affords the strongest evidence of the continued property
of this Institution, and of the immense benefit to the Families
of Deceased Members.

For Prospects, and all Information, apply to
126, Bishopsgate-street, Lond. n.
WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

SOVEREIGN LIFE OFFICE, 49, St.
James's-street, London. Established 1814.
TRUSTEES.

The Earl Talbot, Esq., M.P.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart. | Sir Henry Pownall, Esq.
This office, the new income of which was doubled during the
last year, presents the security of a large paid-up capital; moderate
premiums for home and foreign risks. No stamp duty is charged, and all policies are declared indisputable.

The last bonus added four-fifths of the premium paid to some
of the participating policies.

Provision can be made for the payment of a certain sum
on attaining any given age (as 50, 55, or 60), or at death, if it
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JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING
ASSOCIATION.

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CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.

The directors are happy to announce that, in consequence of the large number of shares that have been allotted and paid upon, the share list will be closed on Friday, the 30th November, after which date no applications will be received. Arrangements have been made which will enable the bank to commence business early in January next. This bank, to be incorporated by royal charter, is established for the purpose of founding the principle of MUTUAL BANKING, whereby customers, who create the profits, become entitled to a participation in them, by way of interest on their cash balances. The principle of mutuality has been for many years acted on by insurance companies, and their policy-holders have participated to a very great extent in the bonuses, with much advantage to the institutions and the shareholders. By banks, however, to this period, MUTUALITY has been neglected. The whole of the profits resulting from successful operations have been given to shareholders only.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNITY BANK.

I. To shareholders 5 per cent., from the date of payment, on paid-up capital, as well as 50 per cent. of the profits. II. To customers, in addition to the ordinary amount paid on deposit and current accounts, interest on their cash balances, equivalent to 50 per cent. of the profits.

This is the plan on which the **UNITY JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION** is established. By it is created, for the first time, an identification of interest between the customers and shareholders of the bank, who thus become mutually concerned in the extension of its business. It will be the means of opening up new business, preserving a connection once formed, and productive of practical benefits to the public generally.

CONDITION OF LONDON JOINT STOCK BANKS.

The success of joint stock banks in London is readily admitted, as well as proved, by the statements periodically issued by those great commercial institutions. In support of this, the following table is submitted, showing the condition of each of the six metropolitan joint-stock banks which have published accounts, the original cost of the shares, their present market value, and the dividends payable thereon:—

NAME OF BANK.	Date when Established.	Paid-up Capital.	Amount Paid on each Share.	Present value of each Share.	Rate per Cent. of Dividend Paid.	Per cent. on present value.
London and Westminster	1834	1,000,000	29	47	16	33
London Joint Stock	1836	600,000	10	32	25	31
Union Bank of London	1839	422,900	10	30	20	29
London and County	1839	324,135	20	32	12	31
Commercial Bank of London	1840	3,000,000	20	31	10	31
Royal British Bank	1849	100,000	50	...	6	12

The above banks publish the following facts with regard to their positions:—

I. The entire amount of subscribed capital in the six joint-stock banks in London is 12,704,200.

II. The amount thereof paid up is 2,817,035.

III. The amount of deposits, or customers' balances, is 3,674,486.

IV. The total number of shareholders is 4,007.

V. The number of shares issued is 187,084.

This is presented proof of known security, extent of business, and general financial resources. These establishments hold quarterly meetings, and lay before their connections full accounts of their progress and general operations. This course will in inspiring with confidence all who have any dealings with them, while it gives to the public the means of forming an opinion as to their responsibility.

INCREASED VALUE OF JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES.

It is proved to demonstration, that joint stock banking, under proper supervision, affords a most legitimate and unusually profitable field for the investment of capital. The dividends paid by the banks above quoted vary from 6 to 25 per cent., and the present value of their shares show an increase of from 55 to 250 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The real increase, however, in the value of the shares may be better understood, by the fact that the paid-up capital of these six banks is 2,817,035, and that its present market value is 6,912,116. It has thus increased two-and-a-half fold, so that every £1. has now become 2½. &c. and there is every prospect of this amount continuing to increase in value.

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Each of the directors is duly qualified, having subscribed for twenty shares, and paid the deposit of 1,000/-, in accordance with the terms of settlement.

THE NEW PRINCIPLE INTRODUCED BY THE UNITY BANK.

Regarding the distinctive principle of the Unity Bank, it has been suggested that there must be a deduction from the profits of the shareholders, by reason of 50 per cent. being given to the customers of the bank. This idea can only have arisen, however, from the want of a careful consideration of the whole subject. In the first place, it is necessary to remember from whom the profits of a bank are derived. They are not made from the share capital. The very first ingredient for the formation of profits is a customer. The amount of profit must therefore, be governed by the amount of business transacted, and the larger the business, provided it be properly conducted, the larger will be the profits. It must be borne in mind, also, that the real extent of the dividends must depend on the number of *cents*, of profits, and that .0 per cent. of the profits, extending over large transactions, may be far greater than 100 per cent. derived from more circumscribed business. If, then, the customers of a bank constitute its profits, the customers should be induced to transact their business with the bank, and thereby the profits of the shareholder, instead of being reduced, will be augmented. The inducement held out to the customer, however, should be such as does not involve or complicate the business of banking. It should not be by the promise of some peculiar accommodation, or some particular and increased rate of interest, or by any departure from that sound system of joint-stock banking which has stood the test of years of experience, and produced so great prosperity. But it should be, as it is in the Unity Bank, an advantage which interferes in no degree with established principles, but merely allocates a portion of that which has already been declared to profit to those who have been the makers of it. Assurance companies have been accustomed to apportion certain of their profits, by way of bonus, to their assurers; and so general has become the recognition of the right of the assurer to this participation, that no assurance association would now be established without this essential to success. The justice of the principle consists in this—that as the assurers make the profits of the company, they ought to be participants in its prosperity. What is just in assurance will be found just also in banking. The customers of a bank make the profits of the bank, and they ought also to be participants in its prosperity.

It has been ascertained, also, that the 50 per cent. of the profits proposed to be divided, while it would detract from the profits of the shareholders, would be but a trifling peneit to the customers. It might, in the first place, be replied that no benefit is considered "trifling" by those who rightly estimate pecuniary affairs; that the benefit, if trifling, is in addition to all the other benefits usually derived by banking at a joint-stock bank; and that no correct data can yet be formed of the profits which will be made. On the other hand, it must be remembered that hitherto persons have taken their banking account where personal feeling, accommodation, or convenience of locality, might lead them. Now, for the first time, by the introduction of the principle of mutuality, self-interest is appealed to. And when, to the large number of the public attracted by this all-powerful stimulus, is added the number of the connections of the Unity Insurance Associations in all parts of the country, who have a peculiar identification with and interest in its success, it may fairly be stated, that antecedent data are not sufficient to form an estimate of the advantages which both the shareholders and customers will derive from the Unity Bank.

Great difficulty exists in estimating the effects likely to be produced by the establishment of this new and most desirable feature in banking. It is one that must become highly popular with every commercial interest, and with every class of the public; because the simplicity and advantages are at once to be seen and a, practical.

To those great commercial bodies which are compelled to have large cash balances constantly at their bankers, it will prove to be a serious consideration, and a most important source of profit.

The railway, dock, gas, water, steam navigation, insurance, and other companies, professional men, merchants, brokers, gentlemen of fortune, and traders of all kinds, will duly estimate the difference in the system now proposed, from that heretofore existing. In fine, as joint stock banks become a public necessity, as is now proved, so will the principle of mutuality—whereby these admirable institutions may be rendered still more serviceable to the public, and in no way less safe—demand the best consideration of the community at large.

BUSINESS TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

All the usual business of banking will be undertaken; and arrangements will be made for extending the transactions of the Bank in every desirable quarter.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be made up half-yearly, namely—

to the 30th of June and the 31st of December, and the interest will be allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. on them.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—With respect to these, the rate of interest allowed on money placed at seven days' notice will be 1½ per cent. under the rate of discount on first-class bills adopted by the Bank of England, regulated thereby. The bank will give receipts for the sum so deposited, or, for the convenience of depositors leaving England, promissory notes, or bills, including interest as well as principal, at not less than six months date.

The bank will undertake the agency of country and foreign banks, whether joint stock or private, and will afford every accommodation to travellers and others, with respect to circular notes and letter of credit. It will receive all kinds of income for its customers, including annuities, dividends, military, naval, and civil officers' pay. It will undertake the sale and transfer of stock in the public funds, &c.; and will be responsible for the safe custody of title-deeds and other securities belonging to its customers, to which they will at all times have convenience of access.

Applications for prospectuses and forms of application for the remaining shares, to be made to MESSRS. R. and J. SUTTON, stock brokers, 22, Royal Exchange; or to the secretary, at the principal office, 10, Cannon-street, City.—HENRY LAKE, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANK ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares of

100/- each in the above association: and in consideration of such allotment, or any less number you may appropriate to me, I hereby undertake to pay the deposit, or first call of 10/- per share thereon, and 40/- at the time of incorporation. I further undertake to execute the deed of settlement when required.

Dated this day of November, 1855.

Reference
Name (in full)
Residence
Profession or trade
Place of business

UNITY

JOINT STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION. Principal Offices: Unity-buildings, 8 and 10, Cannon-street, City.

CLOSING OF THE SHARE LIST.

NOTICE is hereby given that no further applications for SHARES in this bank will be received after Friday, the 30th of November.

By Order,

HENRY LAKE, Secretary.

Unity Buildings, 8th November, 1855.

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